The Adams Sentinel.

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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXT."—*Washington.*

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Choice Poetry.

FAREWELL.

Farewell! Oh, is there aught on earth
So mournful as that word,
When amid scenes of light, and mirth,
And music, it is heard,
Whispered by one we love too well.
And may not meet for years,
When smiles upon the lip must dwell,
While the HEART is full of tears!

Farewell, farewell! ah breathe it not
Within the banquet hall,
But in some quiet, lonely spot,
Where the spirit knows no thrall,
Where every feeling of the soul
On love's light wing springs free,
And the heart may weep without control,
THERE, let our parting be.

A music of the restless deep,
Withinsome ocean wave,
Where the soft echoes never sleep,
That mock each sighing wave;
In memory's enchanted ceil,
Shall linger every tone,
Each whispered word of thy farewell,
Be cherished there alone!

As from the cavern's sparkling wall
Big drops forever spring,
That mingle in their ceaseless fall,
And into crystals cling.
Thus, word, and look, and smile of THINE,
Have fallen on my heart.
And thy spirit breathing into mine
Is of itself a part.

Then linger not, where all is gay,
To whisper thy farewell,
Where other eyes in coldness may
Upon our sorrow dwell.
'Mid light, and mirth, and beauty's bloom
A parting such as OURS
Were mournful as a ruined tomb,
Surrounded by all flowers.

A SISTER'S LOVE.

More constant than the evening star
Which wildly beams above,
Than diadem—oh, dearer far,
A sister's gentle love!

Brighter than dew drops on the rose,
Than nature's smile more gay,
A living fount which ever flows,
Steeped in love's purest ray.

Gem of the heart!—life's gift divine,
Bequeathed us from above:
Glad offering at affection's shrine—
A sister's holy love!

Miscellaneous.

The Voice of Prayer.

Beautiful is it to see the little child clasp its tiny hands together, and lisp its innocent accents of praise to a Being, ideal and invisible, but presented to the young mind as the embodiment of condescending affection and glory unsurpassed.

To our mind, religion is one of the brightest charms of the female character. Man may be embroiled in the harsh conflicts of the world—he may be thrust out of the track of sedate contemplation, and may be less thoughtful of those high duties which every Christian should observe. But woman, gentle in movement and pure in aspiration—around her religion sheds a radiance which not only illumes her own early path, but penetrates with genial warmth into the breast of man—soothes the tempestuous waves of life, and wins him into due regard for the inestimable privilege of addressing the Great "I AM" of the universe in the language of supplication and devotional love.

We shall never forget the electrical effect produced on our mind by the reading of a letter to us by a friend, in which the writer said "good night, dear brother, I must say my prayers and go to bed."

She was a gay, light-hearted creature, and the expression was written in the confidential simplicity of sisterly love. To hear the clear, ringing notes of her joyous laugh one would not suppose that a serious idea had ever crossed her mind: but she was far from the voice of maternal instruction, and in the calm quiet of her solitary chamber, while cheerfully conversing with her loved ones at a distance, she did not forget to approach her great Father's throne with love and adoration.

Religion requires not a gloomy face, nor melancholy eyebrows. It may exist in its purity, within the beauteous form, and cheerfulness is its most valuable accompaniment. Alas! that the gentle beings who intuitively feel its influence, as if the unerring hand of Nature had imprinted a beautiful image of the Saviour on their hearts—should be the first to bid adieu to terrestrial scenes, as if their spirits were too pure to be contaminated with the gross appetites and polluted atmosphere of earth.

The Joys of Affection.—Cherish your heart's best affections. Indulge in the warm and gushing emotions of filial, paternal and fraternal love. Think it not a weakness. God is love. Love God, every body and everything that is lovely. Teach your children to love; to love the rose—to love the robin—to love their parents—to love their God. Let it be the studied object of their domestic culture to give them warm hearts, ardent affections. Bind your whole family together by these strong cords. You cannot make them too strong. Religion is love—love to God, and love to man.

☞"It is an easy matter to commend patience when there is no danger of any trial; to extol humility in the midst of honors; to begin a fast after dinner."

☞The envious lose the enjoyment of what they possess, by the discontent they feel at what others enjoy.

EVENING AT MRS. LEE'S.

The family of Mr. Lee had assembled around a cheerful fire, that danced, and roared, as though glad to impart comfort.

The muttering of the winter blast was heard, and Jack Frost, that cunning workman, had already begun his sly pranks, as the delicate white branches on the windows, and the diamond grass in the morning sun plainly showed.

Howl, howl, went the wind through the trees, and round the chimney; crack, crack, was heard in the huge logs upon the fireplace; but within that snug home all was joy, and comfort, and peace.

Old Rover lay stretched out upon the hearth, his head resting very gracefully upon his paws, opening first one eye and then another, to see that all things were going on as they should go; and looking as wise and self-satisfied as if he had done his duty toward everybody, and everybody had done the same to him.

After all, little children, this is the only true happiness. Seek it how and where you will, it is only found in doing right, and bearing patiently the little troubles that all must meet.

I would not give a fig for the little boy whose lips are pouting as if swollen by a bee-sting, and a brow wrinkled like the nose of a snappish dog. No, no, the light-hearted, good-tempered child for me, and the snarlers may keep by themselves.

What do you think is the appearance of Mr. Lee's family? Mr. Lee sits by the table reading the newspaper; Mrs. Lee, dear, good woman, with a pleasant smile, and a kind word for every one, is knitting; Charles, a bright-eyed boy of thirteen, is working at his Algebra; Sarah, who is just eleven, is poring over her geography, busily seeking the little circles on her map, called cities.

This is the way to learn a lesson; no parrot reciting will Sarah's be. But now she is in trouble; she cannot find what she wishes.

"Brother Charles, will you help me to find Malta," she asks.

"Oh, Sarah, look near Sicily," says Charles. "Do you know for what Malta is noted?"

"For Maltese kittens, I guess," said little Fanny, who was playing with her cat in the corner.

"A celebrated person was once shipwrecked there," observed Mrs. Lee. "Can you tell who it was?"

"St. Paul," answered Sarah; "the Island was then called Melita, and was inhabited by barbarous people, but they were very kind to Paul and his companions, however."

"Can you find it now," asked Charles.

"Oh, yes; and I need not have asked you if I had persevered in looking," answered Sarah.

"You should persevere a great many minutes, sister Sarah," said Fanny. "I tried seven times to tie this ribbon round Kitty's neck, before I could do it nicely."

"I think you would do well to learn your spelling lesson, Fanny," said George, who was very diligently learning the multiplication table.

"I know every word of my lesson; I studied it before dark," said Fanny, patting her cat.

Another hour is passed in silence, and then Charles tells his mother he has mastered the principle in algebra.

Sarah now repeats the most difficult part of her lesson, telling what she had read of various cities and counties; George says "seven times," and "nine times," without one mistake; and Fanny spells the "hard words" in her lesson, and it does not make her teeth ache either, she says.

Books and slates are laid aside in their places, not thrown anywhere, and the children engage in a merry play.

Rover, having finished his meditations, enters into the sport with great relish, and seems as eager to find the hidden handkerchief as any of them.

What makes these children so happy?

Each one has done a kind deed to-day.—Charles has helped little Walter Allen fix his skates; George has lent his sled to Willis Day; Sarah has shown Mary Horton how to get her lesson; and Fanny has wept with little Annie Ellis for her baby brother's death.

They have been cheerful, pleasant and kind, and with a sweet "Good night" to their parents, they retire to peaceful slumbers.

Little children, will you not learn of Mr. Lee's family, and go and do likewise?—*Young Student.*

☞A little boy and his brother were lost in a Western forest. On giving an account of the circumstance after they were found, the little fellow said: "It grew dark, and I kneeled down and asked God to take care of little Johnny, and then went to sleep." How touching! how simple! how sublime! That was true faith—that was genuine prayer. David himself did not exceed it when he said: "I will both lay me down in peace and sleep: for thou, Lord, only makest me to dwell in safety." Perhaps the little boy learned his lesson of trust in God from the royal Psalmist.

☞Ignorance may be pleaded in extenuation of the love of the world in youth, but what excuse can he have for such folly, who has long tried the world and found it to be emptiness and vanity?

☞Misfortunes are moral bitters, which frequently restore the healthy tone of the mind after it has been cloyed and sickened by the sweets of prosperity.

☞Laws are like cobwebs, which may catch flies, but lets wasps and hornets break through.

A Maxim of Washington.

Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire, *"conscience,"* was one of a series of maxims which Washington framed or copied for his own use when a boy. His rigid adherence to principle, his steadfast discharge of duty, his utter abandonment of self, his unreserved devotion to whatever interests were committed to his care, attest the vigilance with which he obeyed that maxim. He kept alive that spark. He made it shine before men. He kindled it into a flame which illuminated his whole life. No occasion was so momentous, no circumstance so minute, as to absolve him from following its guiding ray. The marginal explanation in regard to the expenses of his wife's annual visits to the camp during the revolutionary war, with his passing allusion to the "self denial" which the exigencies of the army had cost him, furnishes a charming illustration of his life of habitual exactness. The fact that every barrel of flour which bore the brand of "George Washington, Mt. Vernon," was exempt from the otherwise uniform inspection in the West India ports—that name being regarded as an ample guaranty of the quality and quantity of any article to which it was affixed—supplies not a less striking proof that his exactness was everywhere understood.—*Reg. and Exam.*

Mystery of the American Lakes.

Lake Erie, says the Dublin Magazine, is only sixty or seventy feet deep; but the bottom of Lake Ontario, which is 452 feet deep, is 230 feet below the level of the ocean, or as low as most parts of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and the bottoms of Lakes Huron, Michigan, and Superior, although their surface is so much higher, are all, from their vast depth, on a level with the bottom of Lake Ontario.

Now, as the discharge through the river Detroit, after allowing for the full probable portion carried off by evaporation, does not appear by any means equal to the quantity of water the three upper great lakes receive, it has been conjectured that a subterranean river may run from Lake Superior to Huron, and from Lake Huron to Lake Ontario.—This conjecture is by no means improbable, and will account for the singular fact that salmon and herring are caught in all the lakes communicating with the St. Lawrence, but in no others.

As the Falls of Niagara must have always existed, it would puzzle the naturalist to say how these fish got into the Upper Lakes without some such subterranean river; moreover, any periodical obstruction of the river would furnish a not improbable solution of the mysterious flux and reflux of the lakes.—*Detroit Daily Adv.*

☞You may always know a Yankee by his blocking up a door, if he can possibly get near one to do it. It makes no matter what door it is, or how many people want to pass in and out; there he'll stand and talk, and most likely hollow to some one across the street to come over. If two of them get together in a door, they'll contrive to stand 'skew fashioned, with their elbows sticking out like a "shiver-de-freeze," so that one can't get through 'em without tearing off his buttons, or losing his coat tail. I have seen 'em do it a thousand times, at court doors, church doors, theatre doors, and all other doors, and jail doors besides. If I ever should be cast away at sea, and afterwards drift on an unknown coast, with a house or two in sight, I should be able to tell in an instant whether I was in New England or not, from the mere fact that the men did or did not block up their doors.

I've done with Tobacco.—A sensible writer in the Boston Recorder, cordially and justly congratulates the author of the above decision, on behalf—first, personal cleanliness; second, the joy of his wife; third, his pew in the church; fourth, his purse; and, fifth, his children. I make you welcome, he says, to all the quietness of mind, calmness of nerves, cleanliness of person, household purity, and feminine smiles, which thorough purgation from tobacco carries in its train.

☞Dan Marble says he once partook of a rooster so old that he was bald-headed.—To get the feathers out, the "house gal" had to use a claw hammer—while the old creature was so tenacious of life that after being baked two hours, he still continued to crow. With a few leather pickles, such poultry must be inviting.

☞Mrs. Grummy says that she don't know what they want of a grand jury.—She thinks common juries grand enough, as her husband felt so grand when he was on the jury, that nobody dared to speak to him for a month afterwards.

☞A man with a red face, and looking rather shabby, called at a house in the country on Sunday, and asked for a drink of cider. The good lady of the house refused, telling him that she would not. He urged, telling her that she had better, for some persons had entertained angels unawares.—"Yes," said she, "I know that; but angels don't go about drinking cider on Sunday."

☞A young gentleman the other day asked a young lady what she thought of the married state in general? "Not knowing, I can't tell," was the reply; "but if you and I would put our heads together, I could soon give you a definite answer."

☞"There were three hours and a half lost by you this morning,' a superintendent said to a tardy teacher. 'I was only *half an hour* late,' he replied. 'True,' said the superintendent, 'but there were *seven scholars* waiting for you.'"

A Lock of Hair.

Few things in this weary world are so delightful as keepsakes. Nor do they ever, to my heart at least, nor to my eyes, lose their tender, their powerful charms. How slight, how small, how tiny a memorial, saves a beloved one from oblivion—worn on the finger, or close to the heart, especially if they be dead. No thought is so insupportable as that of entire, total, blank forgetfulness—when the creature that once laughed, and sung, and wept to us close by our side, or in our arms, is as if her smiles, her voice, her tears, her kisses had never been She and them all swallowed up in the dark nothingness of the dust.

Of all keepsakes, memorials, relics—most dearly, most devotedly do I love a little lock of hair; and oh! when the head it beautified is long mouldered in the dust, how spiritual seems the undying glossiness of the sole remaining! All else gone to nothing, safe and except that soft, smooth, burnished and glorious fragment of the appareling that once hung in clouds and sunshine over an angel's brow.

Aye, a lock of hair is far better than any picture—it is part of the beloved object herself; it belongs to the tresses that often, long ago, may have been disheveled, like a shower of sunbeams, over your beating breast! But now solemn thoughts sadden the beauty once so bright—so refulgent: the longer you gaze on it, the more and more it seems to say upbraidingly, "Weep'st thou no more for me?" and, indeed, a tear true to the imperishable affections in which all nature seems to rejoice, bears witness, that the object to which it yearned is no more forgotten, now that she has been dead for many, many long weary days, months, years; than she was forgotten during one hour of absence that came like a passing sound between us and the sunshine of her living—her loving smiles.

Visiting in the Wilderness.

A family, composed of a man and his wife, and seven children, emigrated to Roquette Lake. This woman, the only one now on the shores of the Roquette, last summer, took her infant, six months old, and a daughter, fourteen years of age, and started for a clearing thirty miles distant, on a visit. Now carrying the boat on her head around the rapids—in one place two miles on a stretch—while the girl lugged along the infant and the oars, now stemming the swift current, and anon floating over the bosom of a calm lake, she pursued her toilsome way—accomplishing the distance by night! What think you of that? As Captain Cuttle would say, "she is a woman as is a woman." To make a journey of thirty miles through an unbroken forest, with a babe six months old, and a girl only fourteen years of age, and carry and row her own boat the whole distance, is "spinning a street yarn" on a large scale. I hope she had a glorious gossip to pay her for her trouble. This shows that the visiting propensity is strong in women.—*Life in the Woods.*

"Wery Particular."

"John, go up to Deacon Lenox's store, and tell him to send me a pound of his best raisins—do you hear, my darling?"—"Yeth'm!—yeth'm!" John posted off, and was gone nearly half an hour. "Why you little rascal, you've been gone long enough to make the raisins. Why didn't you step quicker—the Deacon haint been all this time weighing out a pound of raisins, has he?" "Yeth he hab tho'. He thaid how he must be wery 'tickler—so he kept me waiting till he could get jeth one pound." "Why, John, I don't understand what you mean." "Why jeth as he wath goin' to empty the raithins out of the scales into the paper—he stopped a good while and looked at it, and then he thaid he guethed he'd get a very leetle too many for a pound—and he must be very partickler—so he took out one raithin, and put in a stem, jeth to make the weight right."

The Irishman's Cat.—A short time ago a poor Irishman applied at the churchwarden's office of Manchester for relief, and, upon some doubt being expressed as to whether he was a proper object for parochial charity, enforced his suit with much earnestness.

"Och, your honor," said he, "sure I'd be starved long since but for my cat."

"But for what?" asked his astonished interrogator.

"My cat!" rejoined the Irishman.

"Your cat! how so?"

"Sure, your honor, I sould her eleven times for sixpence a time, and she was always at home before I'd get there myself."

A Scientific View of it.—Hastings, of the Albany Knickerbocker, must be a queer fellow. He says in a late paper:—"How any one can look at the human foot, composed of 144 bones—any quantity of elastic cartilage—a gill and a half of lubricating oil, and ten thousand other arrangements for first class kicking, and still believe that it's a duty to receive an insult without making a man smell of leather, is one of those eccentricities connected with the human mind that we never could fathom."

☞Philosophers say that shutting the eyes makes the sense of hearing more acute. A wag suggests that this accounts for the many closed eyes which are seen in our churches nearly every Sunday.

Charles eating ancient cheese did say,
Like Sampson, I my thousands slay,
"I vow," quoth David, "so you do,
And with the self-same weapon, too."

☞Never think of raising your reputation by detraction.

Good Advice to Apprentice Boys.

"The faithful apprentice will, in nine cases out of ten, make a successful business man; and the unfaithful one will be unsuccessful. And any one with half an eye can see the philosophy of the matter. The faithful boy acquires *correct business habits*; he learns to do well for his employer, and has a business habit formed, which in due time he can appropriate in 'doing business for himself.' On the other hand, the unfaithful boy acquires a habit in not attending to his employer's business, and when he wishes to start for himself that habit will prevent his attending to his own business. We see this demonstrated every day we live. There may be exceptions, but they are few. Take for example, the farmer boy, who never 'gets up to build the fire' until repeatedly called—who does not fodder the cattle, and attend to the stables, except he is told every morning to 'go' and do it—who never replaces a fallen rail on the fence, until his attention is called to it by the 'old man,' and let him grow up thus; when a man gives him a farm for his own, and what do you see? late breakfast, gaunt cattle, dirty fences, &c.

But, on the other hand, the boy who is efficient and prompt in all these little things and duties, will keep his farm in a thrifty and comfortable condition. Is this not so? And is it not so in other branches of industry? But another evil of dishonesty in business, is dishonesty in dealing, and this is also a habit acquired in youth. We have seen young men come to our village with 'stove wood' in a wagon or sleigh box; the top is covered with straight and beautiful wood; it is sold for a high price—but when thrown off is found to be at the bottom poor wood, thrown in crosswise, and the boy thinks he has come a trick upon the 'village man.' But, my young friend, do you know that in such tricks you are acquiring a habit of dishonesty and fraudulent dealing, that will cling to you for life, and in many instances cause you more trouble than forty loads of wood are worth? besides sacrificing your own manly independence of character for honor, for a few sticks of wood? Indeed, a poorer pittance than the 'thirty pieces of silver.' Besides, look at the consequences farther; a few such tricks, and who will purchase wood of you? No one; and 'you will fail in business.' So on the other hand, suppose the village dealer, in no matter what articles, deceives and cheats his customers in quantity or quality; how long will he have such customers? not long; and he 'fails.'—When will men learn that it is indeed a truth, that 'honesty is the best policy.'"

Live Weight and Dead Weight.

A knowledge of the difference between the live weight and dead weight of an animal, is oftentimes desirable. From the nature of the case, an approximation to it may be made. There are various ways of doing this; sometimes by the girth and measure of the length. Many butchers, by the experience they have gained in slaughtering and weighing different kinds of animals, can often judge with surprising accuracy.—Different breeds vary very much in the comparative difference between live and dead weight. It must appear evident to any one that the more amount of tallow a bullock has to fill up the interstices of the frame, the less is the difference between live weight and dead weight, and, by consequence, the less the tallow, the more the difference.

A German agriculturist has made some observations on this subject, and publishes the following as the result:

An ox, where he is entirely lean, and therefore has no tallow, weighs 260 pounds live weight to 100 of pure flesh in the fore quarters. With 5 per cent. of tallow he weighs only 225 pounds live weight to 100 weight of flesh. At 10 per cent. the proportion of tallow, 246 pounds, at 15 per ct., 235 pounds; at 20 per cent. only 225 lbs. gross weight for 100 weight of flesh.

An ox of one thousand pounds live weight, weighed in a state in which he has not been fed for fattening, has, when entirely lean, therefore, without tallow, 385 pounds of flesh and about 90 pounds of skin and hair, in which, in the after increase, the tallow, consequently to be weighed by itself, is included. This ox, raised to 5 per cent. the proportion of tallow, will weigh one thousand and sixty pounds gross, four hundred and twenty-one of flesh, and twenty-four pounds of tallow. He gained therefore, in this period of increase, sixty pounds gross, seventeen pounds of flesh, and thirty-four pounds of tallow. At twenty per cent. proportion of tallow, the same ox weighed 1350 pounds live weight, six hundred pounds of flesh, and one hundred and twenty pounds of tallow; the increase of this period of fattening, therefore, amounted to 134 pounds of gross weight, 91 pounds of flesh, 52 of tallow.

In the improved breeds, the amount of valuable parts which are preserved and weighed, after being killed, are, or ought to be, greater in the proportion to the offal that is not weighed, and unsaleable, than in the unimproved breeds. Indeed, this constitutes a great part of the improvement.—In the selection of animals, therefore, for fattening, these points should be carefully noted, and such animals chosen as are light in offal and heavy in valuable parts.—*N. E. Farmer.*

☞He that goes to the tavern first for the love of company, will at last go there for the love of liquor. Remember that, young man.

☞An itinerant preacher, who rambled in his sermons, when requested to stick to his text, replied that "scattering shot would hit the most birds."

Save the Dead Leaves.

Very few gardeners would be guilty of so foolish a thing as to waste barnyard manure. But they are almost all guilty of a waste not a whit less excusable. We mean the waste of dead leaves that fall at this season of the year, from trees and shrubs of all kinds. If every horticulturist would reflect for a moment on the nature of these fallen leaves, which contain not only the vegetable matter, but the earthy salts, lime, potash, &c., needed for the next season's growth, and that, too, exactly in the proportion required by the very tree or plant from which they fall; nay, more, if they would consider that it is precisely in this way, by the decomposition of these very falling leaves, that nature enriches the soil, year after year, in her great forests, it would scarcely be possible for such a reflecting horticulturist to allow these leaves to be swept away by every wind that blows, and finally be lost altogether.

A wise horticulturist will diligently collect, from week to week, the leaves that fall under each tree, and, by digging them under the soil above the roots where they will decay and enrich that soil, provide in the cheapest manner the best possible food for that tree. In certain vineyards in France the vines are kept in the highest condition by simply burying at their roots every leaf and branch that is pruned off such vines, or that falls from them at the end of the season. In the same manner the leaves that fall from young trees should be carefully saved and dug in beneath the surface of the soil. A single year's experience of its good results will confirm our readers in its practice.—*Selected.*

Three Beaux to One String.—Thomas C. Brunton, Justice of the peace in Sonora, California, was recently called upon to perform the marriage service for a couple who were desirous of becoming man and wife.—When he asked the parties to rise, two superfluous gentlemen arose at the same time, and took their stand beside the betrothed, as if they felt more than ordinary interest in what was about to take place. It was impossible for Squire Brunton to tell which of the men was the groom, and he asked the question with all simplicity. Each of the three claimed the honor, or rather the right growing out of former supposed promises on her part or entreaties on his. She, however, being called upon to decide the important question, then and there made solemn and deliberate choice of Joseph C. Perry, for better or for worse, and they were joined accordingly. The others, like good citizens, acquiesced in the choice, and interposed no further obstacles to the completion of the ceremony.

Mortality in the States.—The census of 1850 shows the following proportion of deaths to the whole population in the following States:—Vermont 1 in 100; Iowa 1 in 94; Georgia 1 in 91; Michigan 1 in 87; Tennessee 1 in 86; North Carolina and Alabama 1 in 85; South Carolina 1 in 83; Maine 1 in 77; New Jersey 1 in 75; Virginia 1 in 74; Illinois and Delaware 1 in 75; Arkansas 1 in 70; Texas 1 in 69; Rhode Island 1 in 66; Kentucky and Connecticut 1 in 64; Maryland 1 in 60; Massachusetts 1 in 51.

☞The N. Y. Tribune is commenting upon the effect of the tariff of 1846. It says in reply to old predictions:

"Wheat was to rise, but the farmers of the West are storing it because unwilling to sell at forty to fifty cents a bushel. Cotton is falling to "former average prices," and that without any increase of population. The consumption of cotton goods has diminished more than one-third. The consumption of iron is less, per head, by one-third. Our shipping in the foreign trade is diminishing, and in the upper part of the city, there are "whole rows of new houses unsold and untenanted;" and such are everywhere the evidences of British free trade prosperity."

☞Less spirituous liquors were consumed in the Sandwich Islands when the duty was five per cent. *ad valorem*, than at the present time, when the duty is five dollars per gallon. The fact is stated by Mr. Willie, the Minister of Foreign Affairs in those islands, who recommends a return to the former rate of duty. The fact is worthy of the notice of temperance reformers

Public Lands.—According to a paragraph in the National Intelligencer, the Commissioner of the General Land Office reports that twelve millions of acres of the public lands will be available for sale during the present year. The minimum price is $1.25 per acre; and while the quantity offered is so immense that it is placed beyond the reach and power of monopoly, the price is at the same time so small that every man of ordinary industry has the ability to provide himself with a homestead; and so long as Government offers hundreds of millions of acres for sale, at the price of about one day's labor for each acre, every man able to till the ground will have it in his power to become a freeholder.

The sales of the public lands since the 30th of June, 1850, and to the 30th of June, 1851, amount to 1,846,847 acres, and the [illegible] to $2,667,047.

☞Jenny Lind, at Pittsburgh, received a pair of splendid diamond bracelets, as a present from some one of her ardent admirers there, which she returned, with information that she never received presents from gentlemen.

☞Philip Henry said, there are two things we should beware of: that we never be ashamed of the gospel, and that we never be a shame to it.

Kossuth and Religion.

A deputation of about 100 clergymen, representing the clergy of the Methodist Episcopal denomination in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and vicinity, was received by Gov. Kossuth, on Wednesday morning. Rev. Dr. Bangs spoke in behalf of the delegation. He said he and his associates were present as ministers of that religion which has its seat in the heart, and congratulated Kossuth on the noble stand taken by him when he rejected the proffer of freedom from the Turkish government, on condition of the abjuration of his religion.

Other instances were called to mind in which he had stood out as the exponent of the principles of the Christian religion.—Dr. Bangs expressed the pleasure with which they had beheld his acknowledgment of the God of all good, in whom was the hope of Hungary and of the world.—There are plain indications, said the reverend speaker, that God will, some time or other, pour out His blessing upon Hungary, and release its people from the thraldom in which tyrants have bound her. He concluded by invoking the blessing of Almighty God upon Kossuth and his people. Upon being asked by Dr. B. if what had been said in reference to the action of the Turkish Government was true, Gov. Kossuth answered in the affirmative.

In reply to the brief address of Dr. Bangs, (who reserved for subsequent publication the principal part of what he had intended to say,) Kossuth spoke in a tone quite inaudible, except to those near him. He complained of great difficulty in speaking, in consequence of exhaustion produced by over exertion and the effects of cold. He thanked the delegation for their kindly expressions of sympathy; and, feeling that God was just, could not believe that he would not finally appear to bless Hungary, and relieve her from the hand of oppression.

As to his adherence to his religion in Turkey, he said there was no merit in it, for if a man be not faithful to God, to whom will he be faithful? He added:

A duty prescribed by our religion to every member of mankind, prescribed as the basis of all future hope of heaven—"thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself"—that is my principle, and in this I will go on, and in it I came to the United States. I found here a great people, gloriously acting on the same principle, which is not more a theoretical than a practical principle, which requires you to love your neighbor as thyself by duties demonstrated—this was my hope, and is now. So I confidently hope that the more religious sentiments I find in the United States, I am the more sure of finding the chief rule of the Christian faith realized towards my nation, and towards every other nation of Europe, in such a manner that even the policy of your country will not be regulated by any particular notions, but by this great principle of Christianity, which never, and in no place can be offended without seeing the consequences of the departure from this rule come back even to us.

Interesting Hebrew Relic.

By the politeness of Col. LEA, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, we have been shown a curiosity of great rarity and interest, left for a few days at the Bureau. It was brought from the Pottawatomie Reservation, on the Kansas river, by Dr. Lykins, who has been residing there nearly twenty years of the thirty he has spent on the frontier. It consists of four small rolls or strips of parchment, closely packed in the small compartments of a little box or locket of about an inch cubical content. On these parchments are written, in a style of unsurpassed excellence, and far more beautiful than print, portions of the Pentateuch, to be worn as frontlets, and intended as stimulants to the memory and moral sense.

Dr. Lykins obtained it from Pategwe, a Pottawatomie, who got it from his grandmother, a very old woman. It has been in this particular family about fifty years.—They had originally two of them, but on one occasion, as the party in possession were crossing a rapid in some river in the lake country of the North, the other was irrecoverably lost. The one lost was believed by the Indians to contain an account of the creation of the world. That brought by Dr. Lykins has been kept for a very long period in the medicine bag of the tribe, used as a charm, and never allowed to suffer any exposure, until, by strong entreaty and the great influence he had with Topinepee, the principal Pottawatomie chief, he was permitted to bring it to Washington, but under a firm pledge to restore it on his return. It has hitherto been most carefully kept from the rapacious vision of the white man. Pategwe had it in his possession many years before his curiosity prompted him to cut the stitches of the cover and disclose the contents. But this coming to the knowledge of old Billy Caldwell, chief of the Council Bluff branch of the tribe, he strenuously advised Pategwe to shut it up and keep it close, and say nothing about having it. Dr. Lykins came to a knowledge of the circumstance of its possession from a halfbreed.

Thus we learn how the singular article came into their possession When asked how long they can trace back its history, they reply they cannot tell the time when they had it not. The question occurs here, does not this circumstance give some color to the idea, long and extensively entertained, that the Indians of our continent are more or less Jewish in their origin?—*Nat. Int.*

☞ *That anger is not warrantable that has seen two suns.*

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®.COM

CENSUS OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA--1850.

Counties.	Dwellings.	Families.	White Males.	White Females.	Colored Males.	Colored Females.	Total Population.	Deaths.	Farms.	Manufacturing Establishments.
Adams,	4,386	4,600	12,583	12,843	260	295	25,981	237	1,902	124
Allegheny,	22,551	24,278	68,977	65,850	1,675	1,768	138,290	1,836	3,729	1,290
Armstrong,	5,052	5,121	15,122	14,309	68	61	29,560	217	1,612	93
Beaver,	4,564	4,687	13,372	13,072	125	120	26,689	335	1,841	186
Bedford,	3,896	3,987	11,582	11,056	210	205	23,052	214	1,875	117
Berks,	12,931	13,912	38,418	38,158	291	262	77,129	799	4,780	1,286
Bucks,	9,757	10,299	27,507	26,859	846	879	56,091	794	4,707	636
Blair,	3,718	3,846	11,059	10,458	119	141	21,777	262	826	130
Bradford,	7,391	7,516	22,135	20,499	102	95	42,831	349	5,096	562
Butler,	5,254	5,323	15,429	14,833	51	33	30,346	420	2,915	148
Cambria,	2,898	3,073	9,286	8,359	62	66	17,773	203	1,089	126
Centre,	3,936	4,000	11,784	11,328	121	122	23,355	159	1,043	171
Clarion,	4,008	4,082	12,255	11,193	58	59	23,565	158	1,726	246
Clearfield,	2,157	2,160	6,713	5,676	49	55	12,586	150	2,317	122
Clinton,	1,930	1,936	5,740	5,316	85	67	11,207	124	638	149
Columbia,	2,924	3,091	8,977	8,630	47	56	17,710	269	1,179	291
Crawford,	6,592	6,682	19,350	18,400	49	50	37,849	292	4,070	248
Carbon,	2,544	2,960	8,655	7,001	15	15	15,686	197	246	158
Chester,	11,580	11,859	30,758	30,451	2,653	2,576	66,438	871	4,835	1,086
Cumberland,	6,021	6,239	16,545	16,825	465	492	34,327	474	1,842	258
Dauphin,	6,033	6,463	17,471	17,020	594	669	35,754	484	1,956	253
Delaware,	4,118	4,205	11,546	11,574	782	777	24,679	344	1,376	299
Elk,	643	652	1,888	1,641	2	0	3,531	46	254	50
Erie,	6,825	7,078	18,693	18,900	80	69	38,742	341	3,334	255
Fayette,	6,597	6,629	18,722	18,721	838	31	39,112	391	2,139	232
Franklin,	6,690	6,989	18,865	19,091	925	1,023	39,904	447	2,247	455
Fulton,	1,333	1,374	3,839	3,635	35	58	7,567	40	531	49
Greene,	3,777	3,782	11,028	10,632	242	234	22,136	163	1,789	95
Huntingdon,	4,208	4,386	12,629	11,832	169	156	24,786	324	1,445	193
Indiana,	4,644	4,656	13,467	13,449	140	114	27,170	223	2,496	75
Jefferson,	2,252	2,307	7,048	6,373	51	46	13,518	72	1,170	222
Juniata,	2,168	2,198	6,472	6,432	63	62	13,029	66	832	58
Lancaster,	17,188	18,057	47,877	47,441	1,842	1,784	98,944	1,819	5,629	1,146
Lebanon,	4,452	4,719	13,112	12,873	47	39	26,071	219	1,449	146
Lehigh,	5,589	5,964	16,418	16,013	31	17	32,479	369	2,074	270
Lawrence,	3,687	3,701	10,667	10,280	82	50	21,079	307	1,606	49
Luzerne,	9,587	9,672	29,465	26,234	204	169	56,072	388	1,936	175
Lycoming,	4,586	4,608	13,154	12,736	184	183	26,257	189	1,561	232
Mercer,	5,402	5,548	16,719	16,162	156	135	33,172	343	2,989	150
Mifflin,	2,591	2,670	7,426	7,144	207	203	14,980	126	787	102
Montour,	2,289	2,352	6,689	6,466	38	46	13,239	192	738	89
M'Kean,	953	953	2,772	2,446	17	19	5,254	57	240	40
Monroe,	2,155	2,155	6,895	6,275	62	38	13,270	134	904	76
Montgomery,	10,022	10,366	29,285	28,157	416	433	58,291	718	4,456	697
Northumberland,	4,062	4,074	11,499	11,681	50	42	23,272	340	1,748	153
Northampton,	6,836	7,530	20,351	19,748	67	69	40,235	441	2,102	424
Perry,	3,412	3,550	10,179	9,774	75	60	20,088	361	1,456	232
Philadelphia,	61,278	72,392	188,154	201,170	8,111	11,327	408,762	6,772	1,530	4,589
Pike,	964	983	3,098	2,594	94	95	5,881	80	370	40
Potter,	1,135	1,137	3,175	2,867	4	2	6,048	46	668	55
Schuylkill,	10,671	10,927	31,351	28,956	201	205	60,713	869	1,247	954
Somerset,	3,969	4,129	12,313	12,004	58	41	24,416	248	1,613	88
Sullivan,	660	666	1,881	1,802	3	8	3,694	26	425	26
Susquehanna,	5,203	5,337	14,765	13,764	83	76	28,688	270	3,909	322
Tioga,	4,222	4,332	12,442	11,477	49	49	23,987	362	2,183	225
Union,	4,455	4,556	13,078	12,904	53	48	26,083	163	1,597	160
Venango,	3,065	3,107	9,506	8,764	20	20	18,310	73	1,730	72
Warren,	2,489	2,491	7,178	6,415	45	33	13,671	104	1,207	216
Washington,	8,405	8,120	21,758	21,622	774	785	44,939	424	3,572	247
Wayne,	3,719	3,865	11,758	10,083	29	26	21,890	246	1,330	200
Westmoreland,	8,350	8,429	26,867	24,413	232	214	51,726	528	4,011	586
Wyoming,	1,834	1,890	5,648	5,002	5	0	10,655	89	895	598
York,	9,927	10,161	28,468	27,856	546	580	57,450	825	3,734	533
	386,216	408,497	1,142,863	1,115,600	25,057	28,266	2,311,786	28,318	127,577	2,036

NEW GOODS.

George Arnold

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at the Old Stand, as beautiful and well selected a

STOCK OF GOODS,

as has been offered to the public at any time, among which is a large lot of very cheap

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETS,

Velvet Cords, Beverteens, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Overcoat Cloths, Alpaccas, plain and figured, of every variety, Merinoes, Cashmeres, Coburg Cloth, M. de Laines, Silks, Calicoes, Ginghams,

Long and Square Shawls, of every variety, very cheap, Flannels, Blankets, Domestics, Gloves, Hosiery, Bonnet Ribbons, Trimmings, &c., &c., with a large lot of

Fresh Groceries & Queensware,

together with almost every article in the trade all of which will be sold cheap for Cash or Produce.

☞We do not boast; but we wish our friends especially to understand that we will not be undersold in any article, by any establishment in this place or elsewhere. We buy for Cash, and cannot be beat.

Oct. 6. tf

P. S. A few STOVES on hand, which will be sold very cheap.

☞OLD DEBTS thankfully received

NEW GOODS---NEW GOODS!

FIRST OF THE SEASON!

☞*The Cheap Corner always ahead with New and Fashionable Goods!*

THE CAMPAIGN HAS ALREADY OPENED—KEEP THE BALL ROLLING!

D LAINES—DE LAINES.—Just received the largest lot of M. de Laines ever offered in this place—which will be sold at prices that will "astonish the natives."

1 case, fast colored, at 12½ cents.
1 " 15½ "
1 " 22 "

☞Also, the largest lot of *SHAWLS* ever brought to town, which will be sold at prices that cannot be beat any where in the County.

N. B. We will not weary your patience by calling attention to a great display of articles and promises, but merely add—Money that is really saved in making purchases, is much better than all we read of. Therefore call and secure BARGAINS, as our stock consists of nearly all the articles kept in the

Dry Goods and Groceries Line.

☞*Don't forget the place.*

KURTZ'S CHEAP CORNER.

Sept. 29. tf

A GOOD FUR HAT FOR $1.00!

CAPS 6¼ CENTS!

S. S. M'CREARY

WOULD invite particular attention to his Spring style of

Fine Silk Hats.



They are very light, particularly neat in shape, and just such a Hat as will adorn the human figure to the greatest advantage—price from $2 to $4.50. Also, Men's and Boys' smooth Hats, from 50 cents to $2.50, good Fur, Russia and Silk Hats, suitable for the sporting season, at from $1 to $3.25, and CAPS of every description for men and boys, at prices varying from 6¼ cents to $1.00. Please call, examine and judge for yourselves. The undersigned will not be undersold by any establishment, either in city or country.

S. S. M'CREARY.

Gettysburg, May 26. tf

KEEP WARM.

A DESIRABLE assortment of OVERCOATINGS, such as brown, drab and grey Beaver Cloths, Petersham Cloth, &c., cheap and good, can be found at

SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH'S

Oct. 20.

THE PHILISTINES ARE BEATEN, AND

SAMSON'S AHEAD AGAIN!

TAKE notice that SAMSON'S new stock of fresh purchases are just arriving and whoever will, may step in, and be rigged from head to toe, in a neat and complete full suit, at prices *that defy all competition!* HE CAN'T BE BEAT!! He buys for Cash, and knows just when, where, how and what to buy. He can please customers of all ages and classes. He can fit them all to their satisfaction.

Attention, then, is directed to his present stock which he is now forwarding, consisting of COATS, PANTS and VESTS of Superfine Cloths, Black, Blue, &c. Dress, Frock and Sack Coats, Roundabouts, PANTALOONS of all qualities, colors, prices and sizes

Clothing of SUMMER CLOTHS, TWEEDS, LINEN, and other goods—every thing needed for Summer wear. Call and allow us to show a suit, and we are certain to sell.

The old adage says "it's not all gold that glitters," but SAMSON can show an assortment of JEWELRY, that will enable him to supply all demands in that line; along side of which you find MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, Accordeons, Violins and Guitars; and a few CLOCKS of the same good lot be always kept.

He has various articles of LINEN GOODS, such as Shirts, Bosoms and Collars. Also Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Socks, Pen-knives and Pistols, and a most excellent article of Razors.

To protect your horses as well as yourselves, he has the largest assortment of FLY NETS ever offered in these parts. All sorts, sizes, colors, shades and shapes, of good materials and low-priced

The public generally are invited to call and test the truth of these promises. We have all these things, with many other articles too numerous to specify. Many a "notion" you can find at SAMSON'S, that you can't get elsewhere.

We ask a chance to *show* our goods. We offer them for the public accommodation, as their humble servant. We ask but *one price*, and that put low to suit the times.

☞*SAMSON'S One Price Clothing and Notion Store is just opposite the Bank.*

Gettysburg, June 30. tf

JUST FROM THE CITY.

Skelly & Hollebaugh,

HAVE just received from the city, and are now opening, at their establishment in Baltimore street, the best assortment of CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds ever brought to this place. Also Vestings in great variety, combining plain and fancy Satin, fancy Silk, fancy Merinoes, &c., that can't be beat. The above articles will be found to be as cheap as they are good, and demand the attention of all who desire to purchase advantageously.

Oct. 6.

WINTER IS COMING,

BUT the Jew is ready for him! He has now on hand and is daily making up

Cloaks Sack-coats Over-coats Pantaloons,

Vests, Comforts, Shirts, and Roundabouts of all sorts and sizes, of the best materials, and in the best of styles, which he can and will sell cheaper than any body else in the County.

[illegible]

RICH COPPER MINE.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.

THOSE desirous of obtaining a [illegible] of [illegible], will do well to call at FAHNESTOCKS' STORE, and purchase some of the [illegible] they have just received direct from [illegible]. This [illegible] for the Spring, and are determined [illegible] lower than can be purchased [illegible]

May 12. tf

BUFF CASSIMER.

THE attention of Gentlemen is invited to a [illegible] of *Buff Cassimers*, at the [illegible] of SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH. [illegible] may be [illegible] *Fancy Cassimers*, of every variety [illegible]

May 26.

CLOTHS, Summer Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Vestings, Cravats, for sale at KURTZ'S.

FAHNESTOCKS' STORE

STILL AHEAD!

S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS would respectfully inform their friends and the public that having greatly enlarged their Store and increased their Stock of Goods, with additional facilities for purchasing, they are now prepared to offer extraordinary inducements to purchasers.

Having just returned from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, with the largest, cheapest, and best selected stock of Goods ever offered to the public, they invite their friends to give them a call. It embraces

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE,

Saddlery, Oil and Paints, Dye Stuffs,

CEDAR WARE, &c.

The Ladies are particularly invited to call and examine their handsome assortment of

Dress Goods, Shawls, Bonnet Silks, Velvets and Ribbons, as also an exceeding large assortment of Fancy Goods, &c.

For Gentlemen's wear they can show the largest and cheapest assortment of

Black and Fancy Cloths and Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Cords, Vestings & Overcoatings, ever before offered. *DOMESTICS* of every description; and very cheap

GROCERIES,

always to be had at the lowest market prices.

They are also prepared, with the largest stock of

HARDWARE

in the County, to offer inducements to purchasers, and particularly Builders, who can be furnished with all their necessary materials, a little lower than they can be purchased elsewhere.

Their stock of Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Oils and Paints, Glass, Nails, and Coach Trimmings, is complete.

Dye Stuffs and Cedar Ware at the lowest rates

☞All they ask is to give them a call, and judge for yourselves, for it is no trouble to show Goods; hoping by their attention to business to merit as heretofore their usual share of public patronage.

Oct. 6. tf

WHAT IS TREASON?

THIS is the question now a days which has swallowed up all others, even "Will she [illegible]," "Who threw that last brick?" and "Who struck Billy Patterson?" It is a hard question to answer, but there is no question whatever, that the largest and best selected stock of BONNET RIBBONS in the County, is to be found at

KURTZ'S CHEAP CORNER.

Oct. 17. tf

THE JEW.

They who undertake to head off the JEW,
Will always find that they have something to do

HE and his brothers have just imported the largest and most splendid assortment of

British, French & German Cloths,

ever offered in this market. They have purchased for Cash at prices so [illegible] as to enable the JEW, as usual, to offer better bargains than any one engaged in his line of business. He who doubts it is invited to call and be convinced.

Oct. 6.

NEW FANCY GOODS,

CONSISTING of Breast Pins, Lockets and Gents' Ear Rings, Finger Rings, [illegible], Card Cases, Gold and Steel Pens, [illegible], Gold Pens, [illegible], Gold and Plated, [illegible] Combs, [illegible], Hair Brushes, Soaps of every description, Hair Oils, Tooth Powders, Pearl Powder, Lily White, Cologne Water, Extracts for the Handkerchief, and a thousand and one other articles in the Notion line, [illegible] at KELLER KURTZ'S STORE.

Sep. 1. [illegible] Cor. Centre Square.

LADIES' SHOES.

THE attention of the Ladies is particularly [illegible] to the large and splendid stock of Slippers, Buskins, Jenny Lind Shoes—of all qualities and exceedingly low at

May 12. FAHNESTOCKS'.

RIBBONS, Collars, Lace and Edgings, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., suited to every taste, at

April 14 KURTZ'S



NEW HARDWARE STORE.

THE Subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have opened a NEW HARDWARE STORE in Baltimore street, adjoining the residence of DAVID ZIEGLER, Gettysburg, in which they are opening a large and general assortment of

Hardware, Iron, Steel,

GROCERIES,

CUTLERY, COACH TRIMMINGS,

Springs, Axles, Saddlery,

CEDAR WARE, SHOE FINDINGS,

Paints, Oils, & Dye-Stuffs,

in general, including every description of articles in the above line of business—to which they invite the attention of Coach makers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Cabinet-makers, Shoemakers, Saddlers, and the public generally.

Our Stock having been selected with great care, and purchased for Cash, we guarantee (for the ready money,) to dispose of any part of it on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased any where.

☞We particularly request a call from our friends, and earnestly solicit a share of public favor, as we are determined to establish a character for selling Goods at low prices, and doing business on fair principles.

JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, June 9 tf

SOMETHING NEW!

MERCHANT TAILORING

ESTABLISHMENT.

SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just returned from the City, and are now opening at their establishment in SOUTH BALTIMORE STREET, near the Diamond, (old stand of J. H. SKELLY,) the most choice selection of

CLOTHS,

ever offered in this place, embracing French Black, Blue, Blue-black, Green, Olive and Brown. Also French, Doe-skin and Fancy

CASSIMERES,

Kentucky Jeans, Cotton Jeans, Tweeds, Cashmeretts, Linen for Coats and Pantaloons, &c., whilst their assortment of

FANCY VESTINGS,

is decidedly of the richest kind. Their TRIMMINGS embrace every thing that may be required, such as plain and fancy Buttons, Alpacas, Silk Serge, plain Silk, Muslin, &c. They are also getting up a full assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

☞All the above will be disposed of at *the lowest living rates*, for Cash or Country Produce—to prove which they only ask a call.

☞They are also prepared to make Garments at the shortest notice, and in the best manner—When required, they will *turn out an entire suit in twenty four hours!*

J. H. SKELLY returns his sincere thanks for the patronage heretofore bestowed upon him and asks its continuance for the new Firm. Goods bought elsewhere will be made up, as usual; and, when desired, he will assist customers in making selections at other stores as heretofore.

☞Spring and Summer Fashions for 1851 just received from New York.

Gettysburg, April 28. tf

New York Importers & Jobbers,

FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.,

58 Liberty street, between Broadway and Nassau street, near the Post-office, New York.

WE are receiving, by daily arrivals from Europe, our Fall and Winter assortment of rich fashionable

Fancy Silk and Millinery Goods.

We respectfully invite all Cash Purchasers thoroughly to examine our stock and prices, and, AS INTEREST GOVERNS, we feel confident our goods and prices will induce them to select from our establishment. Particular attention is devoted to Millinery Goods, and many of the articles are manufactured expressly to our order, and cannot be surpassed in beauty, style and cheapness.

Beautiful Paris Ribbons, for Hat, Cap, Neck and Belt.

Satin and Taffeta Ribbons, of all widths and colors.

Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Uncut Velvets, for Hats.

Feathers, American and French Artificial Flowers.

Puffings, and Cap Trimmings.

Dress Trimmings, large assortment.

Embroideries, Capes, Collars, Undersleeves and Cuffs.

Fine Embroidered Reviere and Hemstitch Cambric Handkerchiefs.

Crapes, Lisses, Tarletons, Illusion and Cap Laces.

Valenciennes, Brussels, Thread, Silk, and Lisle Thread Laces.

Kid, Silk, Sewing Silk, Lisle Thread, Merino Gloves and Mits.

Figured and Plain Swiss, Book, Bishop Lawn and Jaconet Muslins.

English, French, American, and Italian

STRAW GOODS.

Aug 25. 1

Now for Music.

FRENCH and German ACCORDEONS, a [illegible] assortment. Also a variety of [illegible] MUSIC, now opening at the cheap store of

Sep. 1 KELLER KURTZ.

PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS, a large and varied assortment. ☞Call at KURTZ'S Cheap Corner. [illegible]

Ground Plaster.

ON hand and for sale at Locust Grove Steam Mill in Germany township.

March 10 tf

CARPETINGS, and Floor Oil Cloths can be had very low at A. B. KURTZ.

FOR SALE CHEAP, A

[illegible] Nov. 18

Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!

JUST received a large lot of LADIES' MOROCCO & KID SHOES, GAITERS, Slippers, &c., [illegible] at

KURTZ'S CHEAP CORNER

April 14 tf

THE STATE DEBT.

THE Taxes are [illegible], tax-payers, there [illegible], you can now buy from the JEW all kinds of

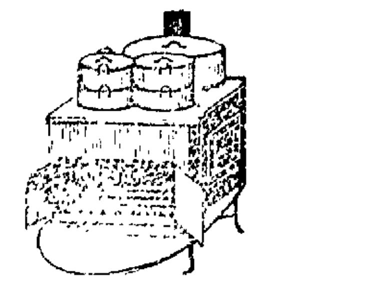
Dry Goods and Groceries,

at a more nominal price, and thus to some extent [illegible] the expenses of the country [illegible]. Give him a call.

Oct. 6.

STACKS

of new **Cloths, Cassimeres, Satins,** and Satinets, at the JEW'S CHEAP CORNER. Coats, Pants and Vests, sold every day so low, that for fear the crowd of eager customers already so great, might swell beyond control, he must forbear naming the price.



STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!

ANDREW POLLEY

WISHES to inform the public, that he has now on hand, directly opposite Wattles' Globe Inn, East York street, Gettysburg, a large lot of

Air-Tight Parlor, Nine-plate, & Air-Tight Cooking Stoves,

and would particularly call attention to the Philadelphia and Baltimore Air-tight COOKING-STOVES, which he offers to the public as among the very best Stoves now in use. These Stoves have already been subjected to the most thorough and satisfactory tests, and by their rapid sale, and the universal satisfaction which they give, they have shown, that for beauty, convenience, and saving of fuel, they are without a rival.

He has also the following beautiful

AIR-TIGHT PARLOR STOVES,

which he is confident are the handsomest in the market, viz:

Persian, Revere, Ben. Franklin, and Ottoman Air-Tight,

—all which he offers at extremely moderate prices, and invites the Public to call and examine, feeling confident that they cannot fail to be pleased.

He has also for sale

WAFFLE-IRONS, COPPER KETTLES,

and an excellent article of *STOVE BLACKING*

Oct. 13. tf

GETTYSBURG MARBLE YARD.

H. & W. B. MEALS

STILL continue the MARBLE CUTTING BUSINESS, at their old stand in Carlisle street, a few doors north of the Diamond, Gettysburg, Pa., and will furnish every thing in their line such as

MARBLE MANTLES, TABLE TOPS, Monuments, Tombs & Head Stones,

of the finest and handsomest Italian and Vermont Marble, of which they have just procured a large stock, and feel competent to dress it in a style which cannot but please. The charges too will be as low as the city prices. Orders from a distance promptly executed.

July 25. 6m

CITY HOTEL,

Nos. 41 and 43 North Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE subscriber begs leave to state that he has thoroughly refitted and improved the above Establishment, in a manner unsurpassed by any Hotel in the Country.

The location of the CITY HOTEL is undoubtedly the most desirable in the City for Merchants and Business Men generally, being in the centre of the great mercantile trade, and convenient to the Banks and other public Institutions.

He pledges himself to spare no pains to merit the approbation of his guests, and desires that he may receive a share of the public patronage.

A. H. HIRST.

Philadelphia, Dec 9 tf

HOVER'S INK MANUFACTORY,

REMOVED TO

No. 144 Race Street,

(Between Fourth and Fifth, opposite Crown street,) Philadelphia.

WHERE the proprietor is enabled by increased facilities, to supply the growing demand for HOVER'S INK, which its widespread reputation has created.

This Ink is now so well established in the good opinion and confidence of the American Public, that it is scarcely necessary to say any thing in its favor, and the manufacturer takes this opportunity to say that the confidence thus secured shall not be abused.

In addition to the various kinds of Writing Ink, he also manufactures *Adamantine Cement* for mending Glass and China, as well as a superior *Hair Dye*; a trial only is necessary to insure its future use, and a *Sealing Wax*, well adapted for Druggists and Bottlers, at a very low price, in large or small quantities.

☞Orders addressed to

JOSEPH E. HOVER, *Manufacturer,*
No. 144 Race Street, between 4th & 5th, opposite Crown St., Philadelphia.

Sept. 15. 3m

QUEENSWARE and GROCERIES in every variety and cheap at

May 12. FAHNESTOCKS'.

GENTLEMEN who may need a superfine SUNDAY, or even a WEDDING SUIT can be accommodated to their advantage, by calling at SAMSON'S.

Tell your Neighbors

IF they want to save their dimes, to call at KELLER KURTZ'S, where they will find any and every article in the BOOK, STATIONERY and FANCY GOODS LINE, that they desire.

☞Only one price, and that a very low price.

Sept. 1.

PORTMONNAIES & POCKET BOOKS.

FOR Ladies and Gents, at KELLER KURTZ'S, consisting of all the various patterns now manufactured. ☞Come and see.

Sept. 1.

GOTHIC CLOCKS, PISTOLS, and a large variety of JEWELRY, on hand and for sale at SAMSON'S.

Ready-made Clothing.

SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH have on hand a variety of Ready-made Clothing, embracing [illegible], Cloth Coats, Tweed Coats, Overcoats, Monkey Jackets, [illegible] Cassimere and Striped Pantaloons; Satin, cloth and fancy vests, all of which will be disposed of at the lowest living rates. Call and see.

Oct. [illegible]

MERCHANT TAILORING.

ABRAHAM ARNOLD respectfully informs the public, that in addition to the Ready-made Clothing, he carries on the *MERCHANT TAILORING*, and has employed [illegible] the best Tailors in the country. He will work cheaper than the cheapest.

Gettysburg, Aug 18.

Something for the Gentlemen!

SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH have just received a lot of *Silk Warp Cashmeretts*, for Gentlemen's wear. A splendid article and cheap.

May 2.

JUST received a new lot of Boys' Cloth Caps, COATS, [illegible], some fine Cassimere PANTS, at very low prices at

March 10. SAMSON'S.

BONNETS, Ribbons, Parasols, Fans, &c., just received and for sale cheap at

May 12 FAHNESTOCK & SONS'.

Skelly & Hollebaugh.

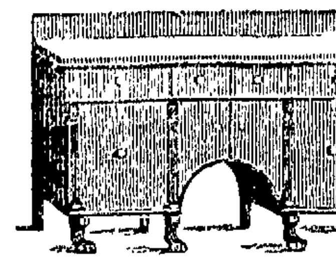
THANKFUL for past favors respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they continue the TAILORING business at the old stand, [illegible] the public [illegible] *Fall and Winter Fashions* have just been received.

Oct. [illegible]

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

ANOTHER Stock of Dress Silks, Poplins, Berage de Laines, Berages, and Mous. de Laines, handsome and cheap, at

May 12. FAHNESTOCKS'.



CABINET-MAKING.

DAVID HEAGY

TENDERS his acknowledgments to the Public for the liberal and steady patronage with which he has been favored for a series of years, and respectfully announces to his former customers and the public generally, that he has his Shop at present in Chambersburg street—where persons wishing FURNITURE can be accommodated at very moderate prices for CASH, PRODUCE, and LUMBER, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

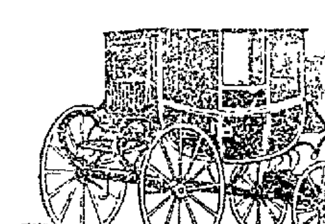
☞All Furniture warranted to be made of the very best of materials, and by experienced workmen.

COFFINS.

All orders for Coffins will meet with the same prompt attention as heretofore.

DAVID HEAGY.

Gettysburg, Dec. 2. tf



COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public, that he continues the *COACH-MAKING BUSINESS*, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order,

CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. ☞Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20. tf

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

AND MACHINE SHOP

THIS establishment will now be carried on by T. WARREN & SON, who take pleasure in being able to announce to their friends and the public generally that they have constantly on hand a very great variety of

HOLLOWARE & STOVES,

including Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Griddles, &c.; Common, Parlor, Air-tight and Cooking Stoves—among them the far-famed HATHAWAY.

To Farmers they would say, they have on hand an excellent assortment of

Farming Implements,

consisting of the renowned Seyler Ploughs, Woodcock's & Wetherow's, & Warren's Patent Windmill, Straw-cutters, &c.

BLACKSMITHING

is carried on by the best of workmen. They will still carry on the

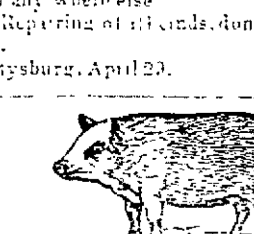
BOOT & SHOE

Shop, in the South end of the Foundry Building, where, with good workmen and excellent materials, the neatest and best work will be made.—☞Ladies will be waited on at their residence.

☞All of the above mentioned articles with a great many others not named, will be furnished as cheap, for Cash or Country Produce, as they can be had any where else.

☞Repairing of all kinds, done at the shortest notice.

Gettysburg, April 20. tf



WANTED,

20,000 lbs. of Pork,

IN December next, for which CASH will be paid. Farmers who have the article for sale, will do well by calling and making engagements with the subscriber, at his Flour, Bacon & Grocery Store, in West Middle Street, Gettysburg.

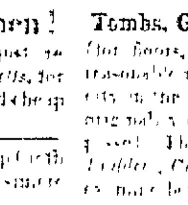
GEORGE LITTLE.

Nov. 3. 4t

REMOVAL.

ALEX. FRAZER

TAKES this method to return his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him and to inform the public that he has removed his establishment to the room adjoining Middlecoff's Store, and opposite the English Lutheran Church, on Chambersburg street, where he has on hand a very fine assortment of



CLOCKS,

Watches, Jewelry

[illegible] and every thing else in his line, and at such prices as cannot fail to please. His stock has recently been enlarged, and he asks all persons who may want Clocks, Watches, Spectacles, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Breast Pins, Watch Chains and Guards, Watch Keys, &c., to give him a call.

☞Clocks and Watches REPAIRED as usual, at short notice, also Spectacle Glasses changed

Gettysburg, April 21 tf

STEAM MARBLE WORKS,

Corner of North and Monument Streets, Baltimore, Md.

SISSON & BAIRD having completed their extensive works, (which is now one of the largest establishments of the kind in this country) are prepared to furnish orders in their line, viz:

MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS,

Tombs, Grave Stones, Table Tops, Tiles,

(for floors,) *MARBLE TILES*, &c., at as reasonable rates as can be had in this or any other city in the Union. For beauty of execution and originality of design their stock cannot be surpassed. They would respectfully invite *Builders, Contractors* and others to call and examine before purchasing. They are also prepared to furnish the trade with Slabs, Tiles, &c., to order.

☞[illegible] by mail punctually attended to.

[illegible] 6m

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

SILKS, Merinoes, Thibet Cloths, Lama Twills, Poplins, [illegible], Alpacas, Cashmeres, [illegible], Prints, &c., in every variety, [illegible] at the lowest living rates, just received and for sale by

D. MIDDLECOFF.

Oct. 1[illegible] tf

THE JEW has received the largest and cheapest assortment of Silks, *Mous. de Laines, Poplins, Alpacas, Prints &c.*, ever offered before in this place; also, the largest assortment of *shawls* ever offered. Give him a call—he can't be beat.

Oct. 6

VALUABLE BOOKS,

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY

JOHN S. TAYLOR, *Bookseller & Publisher*

143 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

THE following books will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the U. States, on the receipt of the money for the same, which may be forwarded by mail, at the risk of the Publisher.

THE SACRED MOUNTAINS. By Rev. J. T. Headley. 1 vol. 12 mo., Illustrated, full cloth $1.00; gilt edges, extra, $1.50.

THE SACRED MOUNTAINS. By Rev. J. T. Headley.—1 vol. 18 mo., without the plates.—Sunday School edition. 50 cts.

SACRED SCENES AND CHARACTERS. By Rev. J. T. Headley.—1 vol. 12 mo., Illustrated full cloth, $1.00, gilt edges, $1.50.

SACRED SCENES AND CHARACTERS. By Rev. J. T. Headley.—1 vol. 18 mo., without the plates. Sunday School edition. 50 cts.

HISTORY OF THE PERSECUTIONS AND BATTLES OF THE WALDENSES. By Rev. J. T. Headley.—1 vol. 18 mo., Illustrated, full cloth, 50 cts.

HISTORY OF THE WALDENSES. By Rev. J. T. Headley.—1 vol. 18 mo. Sunday School edition. 31 cts.

NAPOLEON AND HIS DISTINGUISHED MARSHALS. By Rev. J. T. Headley.—1 vol. 12 mo., Illustrated, full cloth, $1.

LUTHER AND CROMWELL. By Rev. J. T. Headley.—1 vol. 12 mo., Illustrated, full cloth, $1.

RAMBLES AND SKETCHES. By Rev. J. T. Headley.—1 vol. 12 mo., Illustrated, full cloth, $1.

THE POWER OF BEAUTY. By Rev. J. T. Headley.—1 vol. 12 mo., Illustrated, full cloth, 50 cts., gilt edges, extra, 75 cts.

LETTERS FROM THE BACKWOODS AND THE ADIRONDACK. By Rev. J. T. Headley.—1 vol. 12 mo., full cloth, 50 cts.

BIOGRAPHY OF THE SAVIOUR AND HIS APOSTLES. With a portrait of each, engraved on steel. With an essay on the Character of the Apostles, by Rev. J. T. Headley.—1 vol., 12 mo., 15 engravings, $1; gilt edges, extra, $1.50.

THE BEAUTIES OF REV. J. T. HEADLEY. With his Life.—1 vol. 18 mo., Illustrated, 50 cts.; gilt edges, extra, 75 cts.

HEROINES OF SACRED HISTORY. By Mrs. Steele.—Illustrated with splendid engravings, 1 vol. 12 mo., new, enlarged and revised edition. $1, gilt edges, extra, $1.50.

THEOPNEUSTY, OR THE PLENARY INSPIRATION OF THE HOLY SCRIPTURES.—By Professor Gaussen, of Geneva. Translated by Rev. E. N. Kirk. A new and enlarged edition. 1 vol. 12 mo., 410 pages, $1.

SHANTY, THE BLACKSMITH. A TALE OF OTHER TIMES. By Mrs Sherwood.—1 vol. 18 mo., Illustrated, 50 cts.

LILY OF THE VALLEY. By Mrs. Sherwood.—1 vol. 18 mo., Illustrated, 50 cts.

THE SHORTER CATECHISM OF THE REV. ASSEMBLY OF DIVINES. With proofs thereof out of the Scriptures, in words at length—[illegible] $1.

N. B. The above books will be forwarded to order at the prices mentioned, free of postage, to any part of the United States, on the receipt of orders, with the money. Money may be sent by mail at my risk. JOHN S. TAYLOR,

Publisher, 143 Nassau st., New York.

July 21.

☞*The undersigned have entered into Co-Partnership under the Firm of*

RIMBY & LAWRENCE.

TO CARRY ON THE

PAPER & RAG BUSINESS,

AT NO. 3 MINOR ST., PHILADELPHIA,

WHERE they intend keeping a large assortment of Papers, &c., consisting in part as follows:

Writing Papers; Wove and Laid, American and English.

Bath Posts and Note Papers; Wove and Laid, Gilt and Plain.

Folio Posts, Flat Caps, Printing Papers, all sizes.

Hardware Papers, from 19 by 24 to 40 by 48.

Colored and White Tissue Papers, American & English. Hollingsworth's Patent Manilla Papers.

Colored and White Shoe Papers, common and extra sizes. Buff Envelope Papers.

Colored Printing, and Cover Papers.

Manilla Papers, all sizes. Glazed Royal, all colors.

Druggists' Blue Medium and Filtering Papers.

Tea, Secret and Col'd Papers for Confectioners.

Rag, Manilla and Straw Wrapping Papers.

Bonnet, Binders', Box, Cap and Trunk Boards.

White and Buff Envelopes; Legal, Letter, Note and Card sizes.

Agents for Bliss, Potter & Co.'s

PRINTERS' CARDS

in packs and sheets, white and colored—odd sizes, cut to order. Also their Gilt, Figured and Plain glazed Papers.

JOSEPH RIMBY, *Late of 88 N. Third St.*
N. S. LAWRENCE, *Late of No. 3 Minor St.*
N. B.—500 Tons of Rags wanted in exchange for cash.

Philadelphia, July 7. 6m

DR. LEIDY'S 25 SARSAPARILLA BLOOD PILLS

AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS!!

The Envy of all Pill Manufacturers

BECAUSE they are safer, better and more efficacious than any others; and because the public will take no others if they can obtain them.

500,000 BOXES

have been sold annually for the last five years.

YOUNG AND OLD, MALE AND FEMALE, can always take them with equal safety, without fear.

IF PILLS BE NECESSARY

of purging and cleansing the Stomach and Bowels, and purifying the Blood and fluids of the body, take no others—for no other pills produce those combined effects, or contain Sarsaparilla in them.

Eat, Drink, and Live as Usual,

and pursue your usual occupation whilst taking them, without fear of taking cold, during all kinds of weather.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

are wagered that more genuine CERTIFICATES from Physicians, Clergymen, Members of Congress and respectable persons of the medicinal efficacy thereof, are at [illegible], and TEN DOLLARS will be forfeited for every instance where One Box will not do more good than Two Boxes of any others.

Forty Pills are in a Box!!

and sold at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX, with directions and much wholesome advice accompanying each Box.

They have no taste or unpleasant smell,
Are free from mercury or powder of any kind,
[illegible] the Stomach or Bowels,
[illegible] nor ever get bad feelings,
[illegible] AT ALL TIMES,
And are good for all diseases common to mankind.

No one having once taken them will be willing afterwards to take any others, because they always do good, and if they do not then no others will.

Dr N. B. Leidy, the Proprietor and Manufacturer, is a regular Druggist, Chemist and Physician, of [illegible] experience in Philadelphia, Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, Member of different Medical Institutions of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, &c., and [illegible] several Medical Institutions [illegible].

☞Principal Depot, Dr. Leidy's Dispensary, No. 114 North FOURTH St., Philadelphia—and sold wholesale and retail by S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg; [illegible] & Co., York; [illegible] Co., Hanover; J. & G. [illegible] and Dr. Hayes, [illegible]; Deitz & Miller, Chambersburg; H. A. Sturgeon & Dr. Rawlins, Carlisle; W. W. Keller, Mercersburg; Dr. [illegible], York Springs; W. F. [illegible], Petersburg; Jolls & Bailey, New [illegible]; W. W. [illegible]; J. Brinkerhoff, [illegible]; J. Barkley, [illegible]; J. Aul[illegible], Hampton; J. S. Hollinger, Heidlersburg; H. Shriver, [illegible]; Joseph R. Henry, [illegible]; and most Store-keepers and Druggists in the U. States.

Nov. 26 1y

BONNETS, Jenny Lind, China Pearl, Hair and Lace, Hair and Gimps, and various other styles, with Misses Lace and Gipseys, at

April 14 A. B. KURTZ'S.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE TOPIC OF THE DAY.

The large cities are alive with enthusiasm for Kossuth. This is an enthusiasm which will be largely shared by the people of the whole country, but the excess to which it is carrying the popular mind in New-York, will, it is to be feared, end in bitter disappointment to the great Hungarian, if not in placing the United States in a ridiculous attitude before the world.

The numerous speeches of Kossuth, both in England and since his arrival in this country, while they announce his mission to be "to plead the cause of Hungary," do not explain, with the clearness desirable in so momentous a matter, the manner in which he hopes to have assistance rendered his country. He says all he wants is, that this government should "use its influence" to prevent Russia from interfering in the struggle about to be renewed between Austria and Hungary; but suppose, says the Lancaster Examiner, such a request were made to Russia, and it should be treated with contempt, as it undoubtedly would be, what would follow? One of two things:—we must either submit to be snubbed by the Northern Bear, or enforce our request at the point of the bayonet. To talk about the United States taking "such a stand as would not entangle them in a war," or disgrace them in the eyes of the world, is idle.—They would either have to fight or sneak out of their position, as Mr. Polk's administration did in the Oregon Boundary question. Our government could bring no other influence to bear upon Russia in the present case than that of physical force—and the simple, naked proposition the people of this country have to consider is, are they willing to engage in a war with Russia for the purpose of avenging the wrongs of Hungary?

Cordial sympathy is universally felt in this country for the struggling patriots of Hungary, and for the spread of liberal opinions in Europe generally, but that such sympathy could be made practically beneficial to its objects by our entering upon a Quixotic war with the despots of the old world, is not so generally believed, even among those not in the habit of counting the cost of such undertakings. There is not the remotest probability of this government interfering in the manner desired by Kossuth, and hence our apprehension that the popularity-hunters in New York and elswhere, in attempting to ride a popular hobby, will excite expectations which will never be realized.

We agree with the editor of the Baltimore Clipper, that the United States "cannot take an operative and practical interest in the affairs of Europe, without engaging in the wars which may spring up in that region. And if our practical interference result in war, how will it be conducted?—Shall we send an army of half a million of men against Russia and Austria? A less number would be unavailing. Unless we send over a large army to sustain Hungary, we could accomplish no good for that people. They would still remain in slavery, rendered, perhaps, more oppressive from our interference. And will the people of the United States consent to endure the burthen of supporting an enormous army in support of a people entirely disconnected from us, and having no claim upon us for the sacrifice required? We think not.—Kossuth may excite our sympathy, and thrill us with his eloquence,—but he cannot so far drive us from our propriety, as to engage us in war with the most powerful nations of Europe to redress the wrongs suffered by Hungary. To adopt his policy would be to involve the nation inextricably in debt, and overwhelm the people with taxes. But, say some persons, it is our mission to propagate republican principles. We deny that we have any such mission. We have established a free system of government for ourselves, and it is our duty to preserve it. We have no more right to force our principles upon other nations, than they have to insist upon our adopting a monarchical system of government."

The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer says, but one serious attempt has been made to break in upon the non-intervention policy of our government, and that at a very early period of our history. It was a case in all essential respects analogous to the one now engrossing public attention. It was when the French Republic had been proclaimed. The event had roused the enthusiasm of our people. It was a time of general rejoicing, bonfires, illuminations, corporation banquets, &c. The citizen GENET came as Ambassador from the new Republic, and professing, as KOSSUTH now does, to be a moderate republican. A coalition had been formed by the principal monarchies of Europe to intervene and restore France to the Bourbon dynasty, just as Russia now intervenes to restore Hungary to the House of Hapsburg. Genet's advances were at first more cautious than Kossuth's. At first he disclaimed all intention of asking the United States to engage in a war. Subsequently he grew bolder, and finally the claim was openly put forward, that the American people should intervene against intervention, and make common cause with the French Republic.

The popular sympathy continued strong in favor of that Republic, and this sympathy was reinforced by hatred of England, entailed by the revolutionary struggle, just as Hungarian sympathy now-a-days gains much from the just abomination in which Austria is held. The demands of Genet soon began to make such a stir, that action on the part of the Government was necessary. Washington issued a neutrality proclamation, announcing the determination of the Government to fulfill all international obligations, and pursue a friendly and impartial conduct towards all the belligerent powers. * * * * Calumnies the most virulent flew upon the President from all quarters of the country. But Washington stood firm, proving by his noble bearing the truth of what he said in a letter to Lee:—"The arrows of malevolence, however barbed and well pointed, never can reach the most vulnerable part of me, though, while I am up as a mark, they will be continually aimed." The sober second thoughts of the people finally prevailed, the Administration was sustained, war was averted, and Citizen Genet sank into disgrace and obscurity. There never was a narrower escape from terrible disaster.

☞"I came not to the United States," said KOSSUTH to the Baltimore deputation, "to ask you to take such a stand as would involve the consequence of entangling you in a war. I want you to use your influence to prevent Russia from interfering. We will fight for ourselves, if we are let alone. We want you to lend your support to those constitutional principles, upon which your own independence reposes; for the doctrine taught you was not one arising from the policy of the moment, but was a doctrine founded on principle."

The whole demeanor of KOSSUTH is so marked by sincerity that we cannot for a moment doubt the honesty of his meaning in every thing he says. He is an extraordinary man, highminded and noble, with the impress of true dignity and greatness, not borrowed or assumed, but inherent. When he asks, however, the aid of this country, not to fight the battles of Hungary, but to keep Russia from interfering, so that Hungary may have fair play in her coming conflict with Austria, he seems strangely to overlook the necessary sequences in supposing that we would not, in taking such a stand, involve ourselves in war. To assume a position without the intention of maintaining it would be ridiculous. The first step in such a business as this involves the last one also. But to demand non-intervention of Russia, it is urged, would be sufficient to ensure it. If we demanded it with arms in our hands and with an intimation that it would be enforced at all hazards, there would be more probability of the demand's being heeded than if it were understood that the requisition was not to go beyond words. Interposition of this kind to be effective must be authoritative.

In the event of another struggle in Hungary is it not likely that Russia would step in and sustain the House of Hapsburg? In our own minds we have not a doubt of it.—It would be her own cause; in fighting the battles of Austria she would be fighting her own. The Austrian dynasty stands only because it is upheld by Russia, and she sustains it for purposes of her own. The crowned personages at Vienna and Berlin are but the vassals of the Czar, and they are moved, like puppets, from St. Petersburg.

In so far as the preservation of the balance of power in Europe is concerned, we can understand very well why England and France ought to unite in sustaining the nationality of Hungary. Apart from any sympathy with freedom their own safety might suggest to them the necessity of stopping the progress of Russian aggrandizement. In view, moreover, of that conflict of opinions which must come on in Europe, sooner or later, it would become those two nations to determine early on which they will take their stand. Thus far they have played a dubious game, and have shown preferences for despotism rather than for freedom. For our own part we want no such allies—allies who would betray the cause of liberty in the first moment of its success. They are more afraid of it than they are of the worst species of despotic rule.

All this, however, pertains to a European subject. We do not choose to enter minutely upon it—our purpose being to comment briefly upon the apparent contradiction involved in KOSSUTH's request for us to demand non-intervention from Russia in any future conflict between Hungary and Austria, and his assurances that such a position on our part would not endanger the peace of the country.—*Balt. Amer.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.

The Foreign Relations of the country are threatening to become very serious.

We have the Prometheus affair on hand with Great Britain, who must be compelled to abandon her Mosquito Protectorate altogether. Whether she will be willing or not remains to be seen.

We have also the Cuba and Thrasher affair on hand with Spain, with whom our relations are far, far more delicate than we imagine. But for the kindness, the consummate prudence, and great love of peace on the part of the Spanish minister here, we should have had war with Spain before this, and the Gulf of Mexico, and the Mediterranean swarming with cruisers under the Spanish flag. We could conquer Cuba to be *sure*,—*not* without some fighting, and making a St. Domingo of it, however.

Some gentlemen now propose a general fight besides, with Austria and Russia, and a wrangle with France,—in short, with the European world in general.

Then again, we have on hand a serious dispute with Mexico about the Tehuantepec Treaty and the Garay grant. Meanwhile, it takes the whole army on the Texas frontier to keep off the Texans from overrunning Northern Mexico.

These things all put together, with the reported expedition set on foot from San Francisco to conquer the Sandwich Islands, which are under the *quasi* protection of France, England and the United States all together, are giving even the judicious and multiform hand and head of Mr. Webster enough to do.

Steady! steady! men of New York, unless you want to make another revolutionary France of the United States, preparing the way for a million of men in arms, and some Napoleon to command them.

The True Issue.

Kossuth, in his late speech to the Baltimore delegation, said:

"Let me, while acknowledging the kindness and hospitality of the people of the United States, say that I came not here to seek an asylum, nor to look for a happy home. Permit me to state—it is not a compliment, for I never make compliments, it is a truth—that I would consider to be born a citizen of the United States the greatest honor and the proudest lot that a man can boast to be his own. But I, not being in the happy condition of being born a citizen of this glorious land, you will not feel offended when I say, that, let my poor country be doomed to suffering and degradation even greater than she has ever endured or now endures, I still love my country more than yours." (Striking his breast forcibly with his hand, amidst the applause of the audience.)

Comment.—We entreat every American citizen, whether native born or naturalized, to remember that it is his duty to imitate the example of the noble Hungarian.—He loves his own country better than he loves ours. So we should love *our own* country better than we love *his*; and while we respect him for his patriotism and devotion to Hungary, we should not become the dupes of British diplomacy so far as to fight her battles with Russia.—*Washington Telegraph.*

☞The cars which leave Philadelphia at 6 o'clock in the evening, reach Pittsburg at 6 o'clock the next evening thus performing the trip from city to city in the short space of 24 hours.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, December 22nd, 1851.

☞We are requested to say, that the Stores in PETERSBURG (Y. S.) will be closed on *Christmas day, the 25th inst.*

☞Letters have been received in this place from Rev. D. A. WILSON and lady, now in Monrovia, Africa. They were in fine health and spirits. Mr. Wilson has assumed the duties of the Alexander High School at Monrovia.

☞We will furnish (to persons desirous of obtaining one of the beautiful monthlies,) the "Sentinel," and either Godey, Graham, or Sartain's Magazine, for $4 per annum.

☞On Wednesday morning last, the mercury was down to Zero in this place.

Accident from Camphine.

We learn, through the Hanover Spectator, that a daughter of Mr. Henry Hemler, near the "Two Taverns," in this county, was badly burnt a few days ago, by the taking fire of some camphine which she was pouring into a lamp while burning. In a moment she was enveloped in a blaze, and would have been burned to death instantly, had not the family promptly relieved her. There was a bed standing near, which also took fire, and was partly consumed.—It is rather singular, that persons will not learn wisdom, as regards that dangerous fluid.

More Specie Going!

The steamer America sailed from New York, for Liverpool, on Wednesday, with 29 passengers, and *one million one hundred and twenty thousand dollars in specie!*

☞GEORGE H. NELSON, Esq., of Baltimore, left Washington on Wednesday last, as a special bearer of despatches from the Department of State to Mr. Barringer, U. S. Minister at Madrid. The Intelligencer infers that these despatches relate to the release of the persons captured in Cuba as members of Lopez's expedition, and also to the case of John S. Thrasher.

☞The Legislature of Kentucky, on the 18th inst., elected Hon. JOHN B. THOMPSON, (Whig) Senator of the United States for six years from the 4th of March, 1853, in room of Mr. Underwood.

The Christiana Treason Cases.

In the U. S. Circuit Court at Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the Christiana Treason cases were called up. The District Attorney informed the Court that, in reference to the remaining cases of treason, he had concluded to enter *nolle prosequis* inasmuch as the charge of Judge Grier to the Jury in the case of Hanway, clearly satisfied him that the charge of treason could not be sustained under the evidence submitted; but that detainers had been lodged against all of the prisoners by the authorities of Lancaster, to be taken there for trial for the murder of Mr. Gorsuch. He further stated that he would also lodge detainers against the prisoners with the authorities of Lancaster, in order that they may be tried in Philadelphia for misdemeanor, if they should escape punishment for the offences of which they had been guilty, in Lancaster county.

Mr. Stevens and Mr. Read made no objections to the motion.

The Weather at the North.—A violent snow storm prevailed at Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Auburn, Oswego and Utica, all day on Monday. At Auburn it had been snowing since Saturday night. There was fine sleighing all through Northern New York. The snow was two feet deep at Buffalo on Tuesday morning.

☞There was a terrible gale in Northern New York, and that region of country, on Tuesday and Wednesday last; and the snow which had fallen at Buffalo to the depth of two feet has been driven into immense heaps, blocking up the roads in all directions, and completely cutting off mail communication. A number of vessels were wrecked on Lake Erie.

☞A despatch from Louisville, Ky. of Tuesday, says the weather there was intensely cold, and navigation was closed both above and below the falls.

☞The Susquehanna river was entirely frozen over at Wrightsville on Tuesday, and all canal navigation is suspended for the present on account of ice.

☞A destructive conflagration occurred on Monday at Raleigh, N. C., by which from 20 to 30 buildings were consumed, including the telegraph office. So rapid was the spread of the flames, that it was found necessary to blow up buildings to prevent their further extension.

Death of a Distinguished Man.

The Hon. Joel R. Poinsett, Secretary of War under Mr. Van Buren, died at his residence at Statesburg, S. C., on the 12th inst., in the 73d year of his age. Mr. Poinsett was a native of Charleston, and served in the South Carolina Legislature, and in Congress, and subsequently as Minister to Mexico, where, on a memorable occasion, he [illegible] the national flag. [illegible] the art of painting [illegible] and the [illegible]. During the days of nullification, he was the leader of the Union party in South Carolina.

Mr. Clay.

This venerated statesman still continues indisposed. His valued friend and physician, Dr. Jackson, of Philadelphia, has been on at Washington to see him; and Mr. Clay, under his advice, will leave Washington to repose for some time in Philadelphia. He has sent on to the Governor of Kentucky the resignation of his seat in the Senate, so as to allow the existing Legislature to supply the vacancy. He is able to be about, but, nevertheless, his cough gives his friends very serious apprehension, and leads him to be prepared for the future.

☞The Senate have been engaged daily during the past week, in discussing the resolution of Mr. Foot, declaring the Compromise measures of the last Congress a definitive settlement of the Slavery question.

☞The resolution, which passed the Senate of the U. States, welcoming Kossuth to the capital, was taken up in the House of Representatives on Monday, and passed, by the aid of the previous question, 181 to 16.

On Tuesday, Wm. Hunter, Esq., Chief Clerk in the Department of State, was despatched to New York, bearing the resolution to Kossuth.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American says that it is intended to appoint a committee of each House to receive and introduce Kossuth on his visit to the capital, and if he desires to make an address, no opposition will be offered. It is contemplated to give him a dinner—the expense to be defrayed out of the tickets disposed of.

☞In the Senate, on Tuesday, the bill to establish a branch of the Mint of the U. States in California was read a third time and passed.

☞On Wednesday, in the Senate of the U. States, a message was received from the President, in reply to a resolution of the Senate calling for the information in the possession of the President, concerning the arrest and imprisonment by the authorities of the Island of Cuba, of Mr. John S. Thrasher, which was referred to the committee on foreign relations, and ordered to be printed.

Also a message from the same, in reply to Mr. Cass' resolution calling for information respecting the firing into and seizure of the American Ship Prometheus, by the British vessel of war on the Mosquito coast.

The President sends in the complaint made and states that upon its receipt instructions were immediately sent to the American Minister in London, and that no reply has as yet been received. He declines communicating those instructions at this time for reasons of public policy, but they will be sent in as soon as the public interest will permit. He sends to the Senate the instructions sent to Commander Parker, desiring him to leave for that coast, and protect American vessels and interests there. Ordered to be printed.

☞In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Walker introduced a resolution directing an inquiry by the Committee on Foreign Relations into the expediency of an open declaration by Congress, to foreign nations and the world, that the U. States hold strictly to the policy and principle, that each nation has sole right to manage and settle its own affairs without any interference by any foreign power; that such interference is an infraction of the law of nations authorizing interposition to prevent such infraction. Also the expediency of requesting the President to cause negotiations to be opened with all constitutional powers, to obtain their co-operation in defending and maintaining that principle. Laid over.

☞No business of any interest was done in either House of Congress on Thursday; and the House of Representatives adjourned until Monday.

☞KOSSUTH is to leave New York this week. He will be at Philadelphia on Wednesday, where preparations have been made to receive him in great splendor—Gov. JOHNSTON and the Governor-elect, Mr. BIGLER, have both been invited to the banquet there on Friday. It is said he will make but one address there, and one at Baltimore, and at Washington, all will be determined by the manner in which he will be received by the *officials* there—Money is pouring in upon him by thousands for the cause of Hungary. Amongst the rest, HORACE GREELY has subscribed $1,000. The New Yorkers have run wild. It is said that some of the *tickets to the* banquet given by the editors sold as high as $70, and for places to stand in $25 were offered.

☞The passage of the Kossuth resolution in the House of Representatives, on Monday, diffused a very general sentiment of gratification among the citizens of New York. As soon as the news was brought to the illustrious Magyar, he expressed to the visitors in the room his liveliest satisfaction. He said he was unable to express the gratitude he felt to Congress and the country for this act of kindness—an act which he would never be able to repay. The great man was deeply affected.

☞James McSherry, Esq., of Frederick, Md., has recently delivered several lectures before literary institutions and societies in Brooklyn, New York, and Williamsburg, which are highly spoken of by the press of those cities.

County Officers.

The following is a complete list of the names of officers now in commission for Adams county:—

President Judge—Robert J. Fisher.
Associates—S. R. Russell, John McGinly.
Pros. Attorney—James G. Reed.
Sheriff—John Scott.
Prothonotary—Wm. W. Paxton.
Register & Recorder—Daniel Plank.
Clerk of the Courts—Eden Norris.
Treasurer—Samuel Fahnestock.
(Thomas Warren is the Treasurer elect, and will enter upon his duties in the first week of January.)
County Surveyor—Jacob Diehl.
Commissioners—John Musselman, jr.
Jacob Griest,
Abraham Reever.
Comm'rs' Clerk—J. Aughinbaugh.
" *Attorney*—A. R. Stevenson.
Merc. Appraiser—J. Aughinbaugh.
Directors of Poor—Jesse D. Newman,
Nicholas Bushey,
James Bigham.
" *Clerk*—J. J. Baldwin.
" *Treasurer*—A. Cobean.
" *Physician*—Dr. D. Horner.
" *Steward*—Samuel Cobean.
Auditors—John Elder,
F. G. Hoffman,
A. Marshall, jr.
Representative in State Legislature—David Mellinger.
" *Congress*—Wm. H. Kurtz.

Reprint of British Periodicals.

We call attention to the prospectus of Leonard Scott & Co., in our advertising column, for the re-print of the choice Periodical Literature of England. The Reviews and Magazine are world-renowned, being sustained by the ablest British writers. They are all re-printed directly after their receipt in this country, (indeed, Blackwood before the regular edition arrives,) at a greatly reduced cost, as will be seen by the terms published, and the new Postage Law reduces their additional cost to a mere trifle. The beginning of the New Year is the most suitable time to subscribe.

American Whig Review.

We have received a copy of this valuable work, and can well recommend it to our readers, as a source from whence they can learn the principles and the measures of the Whig Party. Its motto ("To stand by the Constitution") is sufficient to convince any one, that it is founded on firm principles. Its contributions are from sources of ability and truth. It will also contain, in every number, the portrait and an authentic memoir, of some distinguished American Statesman. It will also contain some matter of a literary character. TERMS.—$5 a year, in advance. Address—D. W. HOLLY, Publisher, Whig Review Office—120 Nassau street, New York.

Arthur's Home Gazette.

This valuable Family journal will commence a new volume in January. It is an excellent paper, and contains a great deal to interest and instruct. T. S. ARTHUR, whose writings are so well known, has the entire control of the paper, and nothing appears without his supervision. It is published at Philadelphia, at $2 per annum, and lower to clubs. A copy of the Gazette and Godey's Lady's Book, will be given one year for $4.

Gleason's Pictorial Drawing Room Companion.

We have been in the regular receipt of this beautiful weekly, and we find it does not flag either in elegance or interest. The next volume will commence in January, and will excel even the present. Its execution is surpassingly fine—and it will, as a volume, make a beautiful book. Terms $3 a year. F. Gleason, proprietor, Museum building, Tremont street, Boston.

☞A very narrow escape from an awful death was made by two children, aged 4 and 6 years, of Mr. Eichelberger, in Saratoga street, Baltimore, on Saturday night week. They were sleeping soundly in bed, when sparks were communicated to it from the chimney of the apartment. As soon as their dangerous situation became known, a member of the Liberty Fire Company, named Henry Ryan, regardless of danger, and at the risk of his own life, rushed into the apartment, which was filled with smoke and flame, and succeeded in reaching one of them, whilst the other was also safely removed by another person. Both the children were badly burned, but not seriously. Mr. Ryan was also much burned, and lost all his hair.

☞The family of Dr. Vondersmith, in Philadelphia, very narrowly escaped death on Tuesday night last, from eating cheese in the evening, which, upon inspection, was found to be very highly colored. They were very ill all night, but are out of danger now. Great care should be taken, in the purchase of such highly colored cheese.

☞*Sudden Death.*—Mrs. Catharine Weaver, a lady of advanced age, residing near Warfieldsburg, in Carroll county, Md., was found dead by her husband on his return from a protracted meeting in the neighborhood, on the evening of the 11th inst. She was alone in the house. Her death was caused, it was supposed, by a disease of the heart.

☞The dinner given to KOSSUTH at New York, by the members of the Press, on Monday evening last, was a most brilliant and enthusiastic affair. The hall was crowded to excess. Kossuth made a long and most eloquent speech. There was also an imposing military demonstration at Castle Garden on Tuesday night, at which he made a thrilling address.

☞The cost of the prosecutions to the United States in the Christiana riots, up to the time of Hanway's acquittal, is said to exceed $70,000.

Judge Smyser.

The Bucks county Intelligencer of Tuesday last, in speaking of their Court which had just closed after a session of two weeks, remarks of their newly elected Judge, our townsman, Hon. D. M. SMYSER, as follows:—

"From personal observation, and the expressed opinions of the Bar and the community, we feel abundantly warranted in saying that Judge SMYSER has manifested during that time a profundity of legal knowledge, a readiness in its application, a dignity and courtesy, and a firmness and industry in the discharge of his official duties, not surpassed by any Judge upon our Bench for a long series of years. We have, in fact, heard but one voice—and that of praise—with a single exception. Some spectators thought he allowed the members of the Bar too much indulgence in the discussion of legal points; but they should remember that, although they may not feel interested in the result of a particular trial, the parties feel it important to them to have their case well tried, and to have every advantage the law will allow them towards the ends of justice. We believe the Bar unanimously concur in awarding to the Judge the credit of discharging his whole duty with energy and impartiality;—while those who took an active interest in his election find their best anticipations fully realized; the whole community, so far as we have heard, consider themselves eminently fortunate in having secured the services of one so well fitted for the station.

"The Grand Jury, at the close of their labors, adopted a resolution expressive of their gratification in listening to the able Charge of Judge SMYSER at the opening of the Court, and respectfully asked him to furnish a copy of it for publication. The Judge expressed his thanks for the unexpected compliment, and stated that, as the Charge was entirely extempore, he was unable to comply with their request."

From California.

The steamer Daniel Webster arrived at New York on Friday, with dates from San Francisco to Nov. 16. She brings 300 passengers, and $675,000 in gold. The whole shipments of gold at San Francisco for the fortnight previous to leaving, were probably between two and a half and three millions.

The whole of California appears to be in a thriving state, and the papers are less filled with the horrible than usual.

The expedition to the Sandwich Islands appears to have been abandoned for the present.

The most prominent topic of discussion is the much agitated question of the division of the State.

Shocking Death.

On Saturday week, Mrs. Shearer, wife of John Shearer, residing in York, west of the Mainstreet bridge, was burnt to death.—She had laid herself down on the floor near the stove, being fatigued, and fell asleep, and it is supposed that a spark from the stove ignited her dress. The neighbors heard her screams, but, unfortunately, the door was bolted, and before they could effect an entrance, the clothing was burnt from her person, and she was literally roasted alive!

☞A most heart-rending accident took place near Buckittsville, Frederick county, Md., on Tuesday night last. About 10 o'clock, the house of Mr. Fielder Thomson took fire and before assistance could be rendered, the main building was entirely enveloped in flames, consuming every particle of furniture, clothing, &c., that the occupants possessed—and oh! sorrowful to relate, *two little children*, a son and daughter, aged six and eight years, perished in the flames—and another, the oldest son, was so badly burned in escaping from the house, that he will not be able to attend to any business for weeks to come.

Every effort was made on the part of the distressed parents to rescue their children from the burning flames that surrounded them, but all in vain; they could not escape, and in a little while fell a prey to the devastating element. Mr. Thomson has a wife and eleven children, two of whom, however, are [illegible] is a poor man, and through this distressing calamity which has befallen him, needs the sympathy of every individual in the community.

☞On last Monday night, a small dwelling on the farm of Robert Howard, Esq., eight miles from Baltimore, was set on fire, it is thought, and burned to the ground, and what is really horrible to relate, one of the occupants, Mrs. Sikes, perished in the flames! The neighbors proceeded to the ground after the fire had consumed the building, and found the charred bones of Mrs. Sikes. A search was made for her daughter, but without success, and as she has not been seen since, it is very probable that she also perished! Mr. Sikes a few days previous to the occurrence left his home, and is still missing. The general impression is, that the building was intentionally fired.

Children Poisoned.—On Saturday night last, three children, belonging to a family named Newton, at Camden, N. J., were quite seriously poisoned, by eating molasses candy, boiled in an earthen vessel, in which sulphate of copper or blue vitriol had been previously dissolved.

Kossuth's Practical Devotion.—An English newspaper, the Hampshire Independent, states, as a positive fact, that Kossuth, being disappointed in the expected subscriptions in England, to the fund for the liberation of Hungary, devoted the whole of the money he had brought from exile to the fund alluded to, and left England with but £10 in his pocket.

Poisoning a whole School.—It now turns out to be a fact that the pupils at the Utica Female Seminary were poisoned not long since by the cook of the institution, a widow, named Young, who took offence at some change in the hours of eating, and mixed tartar emetic with the food, from [illegible] three of the pupils became violently sick, though none ate a sufficient quantity to cause death. The culprit has left the institution, and has not been arrested.

Western Hog Trade.—At Cincinnati up to Tuesday last, 179,816 hogs had been slaughtered, being an increase of 60,220 over the same time last year. At Madison, [illegible] hogs have been slaughtered, and prices firm at $4 40 a $4 50. At St. Louis sales are making at $4 [illegible] a $4 50.

The Irish Exodus.—The Dublin correspondent of the London Times writes as follows—

"The thinning of the population proceeds in spite of wind and weather, as briskly as it did in the month of May last. The quays of Dublin are just now crowded with emigrants, chiefly from the western counties, and the bulk of them of the most wretched class of the peasantry. There are, no doubt, exceptions, but whole hordes of the poor creatures who are talking of shipping here, have not sufficient covering for the journey to Liverpool, not to speak of an ocean voyage of some 3,000 miles. A Dundalk paper contains the following statement in reference to the 'flight' of farmers from the northern counties:

'An M. P. of Ulster county, passing through this town last week, stated that the Government were becoming alarmed at the crowds of emigrants leaving Ireland. He informed the person with whom he was conversing that the Ministry will devise some measures early in the next session to check emigration. It is probable, he said, that they will pass an act limiting the ports from which emigrants shall sail to one or two, and compel the owner of each emigrant vessel to pay a tax of 4 to £5 for each passenger taken on board.'"

The Waterford papers state that the tide of emigration from that port is as brisk as ever. On Friday two steamers left for Liverpool, having on board between them 400 passengers; and those for the most part consisting of the "energetic and persevering portion of the peasantry."

German Emigration to America.—The Imperial Gazette of Austria regards the emigration of Germans to America, now taking place, as a great evil. It states the number that emigrate annually at 80,000; and considering that, at present, persons possessed of capital are frequently found among them, it thinks that several millions thus go out of the country every year.

A Beautiful and Touching Incident.—Yesterday, (Sabbath morning,) at the ringing of the first bells in this city, the congregation of the Rev. Mr. Davis, or Free-will Baptist, met around the water where the different denominations usually baptize. The weather was quite cold; it was snowing quite fast—the ice had been cut out and lay in large cakes; everything looked cold and forbidding. After singing, and a short but fervent prayer from the pastor, "for the Spirit of God to rest upon all present," he rose from his knees and led a young man into the water and immersed him. Next followed a young lady. As they came towards the centre of the pond, amid the snow falling thick and fast, there came a beautiful dove hovering over the congregation, and actually lit down on the ice, and walked around but a little distance from the administrater and the candidate. At the same moment the minister remarked, "And the spirit rested on him in the shape of a dove." It was one of the most beautiful and touching incidents we ever witnessed in the administration of a religious rite. Indeed it seemed to call up to the minds of Christians the time when the adorable Redeemer came up out of Jordan, and God set a seal to this sacred rite.—*Manchester, N. H., Mirror.*

Pennsylvania and Buchanan.—The Harrisburg Keystone publishes a statement of the result of the county elections in this State, thus far, for delegates to the Democratic State Convention, which will be held on the 4th of March next, according to which, the following counties have elected delegates in favor of Mr. Buchanan as the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency:—Westmoreland 3, Allegheny 7, Venango 1, Jefferson 1, Bedford, Cambria and Fulton 2, Berks 1, Lebanon 1, Monroe 1, Wayne 1, Clearfield 1—total 19 delegates. The following counties are stated to have elected delegates in favor of some other person as the candidate:—Mifflin 1, Huntingdon 2, Blair 1, Dauphin 2, Northumberland 2, Mercer 2, Beaver 2, Erie 3, Luzerne 3, Lehigh 2, Carbon 1, Franklin 3, Schuylkill 3, Berks 4, Bradford 2—total 33. The following counties have elected delegates who are doubtful—Indiana 1, Adams 1; total 2. The Keystone remarks, in addition, that of these set down in favor of some person other than Buchanan as the candidate, more than two-thirds are instructed for General Cass.

Mexico.—A Washington letter in the New York Journal of Commerce says:

"The situation of Mexico, and our relations to that country and government, now afford a subject of much concern and interest. Recent letters have been received from Mexico by this Government, exhibiting a melancholy picture of the condition of things in that country. The government is abandoned to faction and corruption, and must fall into utter ruin. President Arista declares unreservedly that the country must fall into a condition of hopeless anarchy, unless the United States should interpose to prop it up—that is, send people into it who will redeem and re-organize its institutions."

☞On Friday last, a man named William Brown, who occupied a shantee on Sixth, north of H street, Washington City, and repaired boots and shoes, died after a brief illness. Early on Sunday morning his remains were conveyed to the country, and interred. His wife returned to their mean abode on the same night, and appeared well; called on Monday on certain persons for their bills, to settle them, &c. At 12 o'clock that night she appeared to be enjoying a good supper, but the next morning was found dead in her bed! An inquest being held it was supposed that she died soon after retiring, and that the cause was intemperance. William Brown was, a few years since, deputy sheriff of Fairfax county. His wife was originally from Brookville, Md., and was considered one of the handsomest women in Montgomery county. Amidst all their apparent squalid misery, they seem to have possessed money, but the bottle, the accursed cup, according to the verdict, had paralyzed and ruined this once promising and happy family, and left four pretty orphan children to weep over their bereavement and their wretchedness.

☞The [illegible] part of Hiss and Austen, on the south side of Eutaw street, Baltimore, near Camden, was destroyed by fire on yesterday morning week, and also the Church of the Emmanuel Evangelical Association, on the south east corner of Camden and Eutaw.

Railroads in Russia.

We are informed by the last arrival from Europe that the railroad from St. Petersburg to Moscow was opened to the public last month; we are also told that the line of a railroad from St. Petersburg to Warsaw, has been marked out and the work commenced.

The system of railroads in Russia is a part of her military system—constructed primarily for military purposes rather than for trade. The road to Warsaw will give her speedy access to the heart of Europe with troops and armaments of vast force that she can concentrate from the length and breadth of her immense empire. When we call to mind the fact that the whole strength and resources of Russia, are at the disposal of one man, to give energy and vigor to one will, it is impossible not to recognize a vast power capable of accomplishing great enterprises with decision and despatch.

The policy of Russia from the time of Peter the Great, has been inflexibly steady in its purposes. History shows no instance of a more unvarying adherence to a system—a system of aggrandizement by force of arms. It is upon the strong hand that she relies. Poland has sunk before her; she has wrested province after province from Turkey, and along the Baltic; the gallant people of Hungary, beaten to the ground, are appealing to the sympathies of the world for aid as Poland once did under a similar calamity, and instead of a Kosciusko we now find a Kossuth on this mission of misfortune. In the meantime the power of Russia grows stronger and stronger, as her means of concentration increase.

The Coming European Revolution—Kossuth's Next Movements.—A London letter states that England is dull indeed, and all Europe appears perfectly quiet. But trouble is daily anticipated in France, and revolutionary movements are threatened in other countries. The crowned heads of Europe appear to be making active preparations for a long and severe political storm. Austria and Prussia are endeavoring to negotiate large loans, whilst the Czar of Russia is urging the completion of railways, and thousands of carriages for the conveyance of his troops. Every movement looks ominous. The bloody scenes of '48, it is believed, are about to be re-enacted. The London letter thus proceeds:—

France, as before, will commence the tragedy, Italy will follow, and the people of the different States comprising the Germanic Confederation are expected to watch their opportunity. It is known that a conspiracy exists in Russia, and the volcanic fire once kindled in France, who can predict when and where it will be quenched?—Happily, America cannot be disturbed by any of these predicted events, although her regular trade and commerce may suffer somewhat. The Liberty of the People will be the universal watchword, and the anticipated strife will undoubtedly be a terrible one; but it will probably be the last great struggle of people for independence. Every successive week discloses the means and the men by which the work will be carried on. The liberation of Kossuth has hastened the day for commencing that work.—Kossuth is expected to return to England in two or three months from this date, and proceed to Belgium, from whence he will watch the course of events in Austria, Hungary and France. He is well aware that his presence in Europe will exert an all-powerful influence upon the cause of Liberty.

☞The Austrian Government has taken another step in its despotic march, in having expelled from Vienna and the Austrian territory the correspondent of the London Daily News, whose bulletins were certainly not complimentary to the proceedings of the Government; but, we are afraid, contained too much truth to be acceptable.—He was escorted to the Austrian frontier by the police. The powers of Prince Schwartzenberg were equally influential in Saxony, and the gentleman endured the rigor of the Austrian surveillance at Dresden quite as much as at Prague.

Attempted Revolt in the Austrian Army.

Advices from Hamburg of the 23d, state that an armed revolt had been organized in several regiments of the Austrian army in Holstein, which was on the point of breaking out into open defiance of the empire, when it was discovered and checked.

Many of the regiments were composed mostly of Hungarians, who were said to be incited by the Agents of Kossuth and of the revolutionary propagandists in London.

A large number of the officers and soldiers had been arrested.

Several Hungarian noblemen are implicated.

An agent of Kossuth had been arrested at Presburg, in whose pocket was found a proclamation inciting the people to revolt.

Haynau was recently nearly burned to death at his residence in Hungary, an incendiary having set his house on fire.

☞Although Kossuth has been in the United States but a short time, it is stated that he received, up to Saturday last, forty official addresses from public bodies, all congratulating him on his arrival, and sympathizing in his cause; twelve especial invitations to visit different cities and towns as a guest, and more than 225 private letters from individuals, containing sentiments of the warmest character, both for him and for Hungary, and in some instances also sending donations to the Hungarian Fund, which it is proposed to raise in aid of her liberty. Letters are daily pouring in upon him, and his correspondence is immense, not only in America, but in almost all the countries in Europe.

Sad Occurrence.—On Tuesday last, Martha G. Fairlamb, daughter of Nicholas Fairlamb, of Middletown, Delaware county, was burned to death in consequence of her dress taking fire while engaged in lifting a pot of boiling lard from the fire. Her father was present at the time, and had succeeded in partially putting out the flames, when his son, who was at the barn, hearing the alarm, went to the assistance of his sister, and made his way into the room, leaving the door open. The current of air from the door increased the flames, and it was not until the lady was most horribly burned, that the fire was extinguished. The sufferer lingered until evening when she was relieved from pain by the hand of death.—The deceased was about 23 years of age, and was an estimable lady.

☞F. Miller, a young printer, died at Pittsburg, on Thursday, of lead fever, contracted by the practice of putting type in his mouth.

The Wild Indians of Mexico.

Our readers are already apprised of the recent conclusion of a Treaty of much importance, by Col. John A. Rogers, U. S. Agent, with the three Indian tribes bordering on the frontier of the Republic of Mexico, viz: the Lipans, the Southern Camanches, and the Muscaloras. We learn from a correspondent at San Antonio, Texas, that amongst the interesting incidents connected with the forming of the Treaty, was the delivery to Col. Rogers, by the Indians, of twenty-seven Mexican captives, who had been held in savage servitude for periods ranging from six weeks to ten years. These captives consist of two women, two little girls, and twenty three boys. The ages of the latter vary from nine years up to seventeen, and they are spoken of as a sprightly and intellectual set of little fellows. They are now in the possession of Col. Rogers, ready to be transferred to the Mexican authorities, or restored to their anxious and afflicted parents.

Riot in Cincinnati.—The Journeymen Cabinet Makers of Cincinnati, had a turnout and strike last week, growing out of an attempted reduction of wages in Mudge's bedstead factory. Learning on Monday that some thirteen had gone to work for Mudge at reduced prices, the journeymen from other shops to the number of some four hundred assembled in Pearl street market house, and, after listening to inflammatory speeches, proceeded in a body to the factory of Mr. Mudge and demanded that the men in his employ should quit work or receive the old prices. Mr. M. declined the terms, or to allow them to enter the factory to converse with the men. The mob then assailed the building with brickbats and stones, and the crowd soon increased to one thousand. The Mayor arrived with a strong force. Several of the ringleaders were secured, and the rioters turned upon the officers. A desperate fight ensued, in which firearms were used, and four men were wounded. The officers succeeded in carrying off the prisoners, about twenty in number, but were followed by the mob, who kept up a constant shower of bricks and stones. About half the prisoners were bailed out the same evening.

Horrible Affray.—A man named James Dyson, of Panola, Miss., killed Samuel Nelms of the same county on the 21st ult. They had been engaged in a law suit that day at Court, and on Nelms leaving town, Dyson followed him and shot him, putting a whole buck shot load in his side. Nelms fell from his horse, and Dyson coming up and finding him still alive, though dying, shot him again.

This diabolical affair, says the Eagle, will excite a feeling of horror throughout the whole country, from the fact that this is the fourth time that Dyson has imbrued his hands in human blood, and Nelms, his last victim, himself was not long since tried and acquitted for the murder of a man at Belmont, in the same county.

Execution of a Priest in Austria.—The Milan Gazette of the 8th ult., contains the following sentence:

"Giovanni Grioli, priest at the parish church of Casera, was convicted on the 27th of October, of having, by means of money and persuasion, attempted to induce several Austrian soldiers to desert; he possessed, further, 18 copies of a revolutionary writing, dated September, 1851, which tended to the overthrow of the present legal government of his Imperial Majesty. On the ground of the proclamation issued by his excellency, Governor Marshal, Count Radetzky, he was sentenced to death, and the sentence executed at four o'clock in the afternoon by powder and shot."

Civil War in Chili.—The last arrivals from South America state that the rebel army, 13,000 strong, were met by the Government troops at Petorga, about forty leagues from San Jago, and, after a fight of three hours, the former were defeated with a loss of seventy killed and two hundred wounded, and four hundred prisoners, including thirty-six officers. The Government army lost fifteen killed and fifteen wounded.

Emigration to Liberia.—The African Repository states that an expedition from Baltimore and Savannah to Liberia will sail in the Liberia Packet from the latter city positively on the 31st instant, and from the former city on the 10th of January. It is stated that another expedition will not probably be sent from that part of the country during the coming year. It is also remarked that a vessel will certainly sail from New Orleans on the 10th of January for Liberia with emigrants.

☞Pottawatomie County, in Iowa, is offered for sale: that is, all the valuable claims and improvements of that portion of the county owned and occupied by the Mormon population. The Mormons are about to make a general move from that place in the spring.

☞Miss Septima Fogg, daughter of the Hon. F. B. Fogg, State Senator from Davidson county, Tenn., died at Nashville on the 28th of October. She was the great grand daughter of Edward Rutledge, and Arthur Middleton, two of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and was greatly admired for her intellectual, moral, and personal accomplishments. In token of respect for herself and father both Houses of the Tennessee Legislature adjourned to attend her funeral. This is an honor, rarely, if ever, paid to the memory of a young lady.

The Power of the Press.—The Methodist Book Concern, in New York, employs 8 presses and 200 hands; the Tract House 18 presses and 275 hands; the Bible House 10 presses and 300 hands, and the Harpers 20 presses and 400 hands—total in the four establishments, 51 presses and 1,175 hands, of whom about 420 are females.—The Appletons also keep 18 presses running a good part of the time.

Temperance Movements.—The clergy of Harrisburg are delivering a series of lectures on the subject of temperance, with a view to awaken such an interest as will enlist the power of the Legislature, in order to effect a change in the existing license laws of Pennsylvania, so as to prohibit entirely the sale of liquor in small quantities within the State.

☞Seventeen hundred and fifty widows and orphans of soldiers killed in the Mexican war, or who died from disease contracted in the service, are now receiving pensions from the Government of the United States.

☞Kossuth, in reply on Saturday to an invitation to visit Newark, said:

It is possible that on my return to New York I may be enabled to go. I shall probably go to Washington in a few days.—The Senate of the United States have passed a resolution to bid me welcome in the name of your great nation. I am entirely aware of the immense value of that great welcome. It has been suggested that it has no political meaning; but I know that it has, and a meaning, too, of the deepest importance. (Applause.)

It is much to be feared that Kossuth is misled by some of those around him in reference to the intentions of Congress towards him. A cordial welcome to the country is one thing, and an interference in European conflicts is quite another thing. The Government may extend the first, but it will pause before the other step and will not take it. So we are of the opinion, at least.—BALT. AMER.

Depopulation of Ireland.—Looking at the returns of immigration at the single port of New York alone, for the last two or three years, it would seem that Ireland ought to be almost totally deprived of inhabitants. The Dublin Freeman estimates the emigration from that port at not less than from 5,000 to 6,000 per week.

☞Henry Clay will be seventy-five years of age on the 12th of April next.

☞We ask the attention of our numerous readers to the *People's Cheap Store* of KELLER KURTZ, S. E. Corner of Centre Square, and his stock of Miscellaneous and School Books, English and American Annuals, Bibles and Prayer Books, Fancy Goods, Fancy Glassware, Porcelain, Fancy Stationery, Brushes, Combs, Perfumery, Fine Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, comprising a large and desirable assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gum Shoes, also Hats and Caps—all the latest style. The stock of the Establishment, consisting of the above articles, is not equalled by that of any other house here. The collection is an exceedingly choice one, made by Mr. KURTZ himself. There is, in short, no depository of the kind alluded to in our town, where the most fastidious could as completely satisfy themselves as at the store of our neighbor KELLER KURTZ; and as the season of gift-making is at hand, when nearly every one is in search of some article for a Christmas or New Year's Present, with which to express those affections which belong to the hour—we trust the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Town and Country will call and see the extensive assortment alluded to.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is *the only authorized Agent* for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are—BOSTON, Scollay's Building; NEW YORK, Tribune Buildings; PHILADELPHIA, N. W. corner Third and Chestnut sts.

☞Wm. THOMPSON, No. 6, Carroll Hall, Baltimore, is our only authorized Agent in that City, for advertisements and subscriptions to the "SENTINEL." His receipts therefor will be good.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	3 87 to 3 94
Wheat,	84 to 90
Rye,	72 to 73
Corn,	52 to 54
Oats,	26 to 37
Beef Cattle,	5 00 to 6 75

Married,

On Thursday evening last, by Rev. R. S. Grier, Mr. JAMES M'GAUGHY, of Franklin county, to Miss SARAH MARGARET, daughter of Mr. John Horner, of Mountjoy township, Adams county.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. D. Ziegler, Mr. THOMAS A. WARREN to Miss LYDIA, daughter of Mr. George C. Strickhouser—both of this borough.

On Tuesday the 2d inst., at Conowago Chapel, by Father Denniker, Mr. IGNATIUS SNEERINGER, of Union township, to Miss ELIZABETH daughter of Capt. William Lansinger, of Littlestown.

On the 2d inst., by Rev. Mr. Sechler, Mr. EMANUEL FISHER, to Miss HARRIET DUTTERA—both of this county.

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Scheurer, Mr. ELIAS REMEYER, of this county, to Miss ELIZABETH CRAMER, of Carroll county, Md.

On the 11th, by the same, Mr. GEORGE BROWN, to Miss CATHARINE NULL—both of this county.

On Tuesday last, by Rev. W. B. Button, Maj. J. HARRISON KELLY, Editor of the "Virginia Herald, Fredericksburg, Va. (formerly of Gettysburg,) to Miss ELIZABETH ANN, daughter of Mr. James McCurdy, of Jefferson county, Va.

On the 11th inst., in St. Luke's Church, Philadelphia, by Rev. J. M. Lybrand, EDWARD C. DARLINGTON, Esq., Editor of the "Lancaster Examiner," to Miss MARY L., daughter of the late Captain Hawley, of N. J.

Died,

At Baltimore on Wednesday last, Mr. JAMES V. WAGNER, in the 55th year of his age. He was probably the largest man in the city of Baltimore. He was a man of warm and generous heart, always alive to kindly sympathy.

NOTICE.

PERSONS knowing themselves to be indebted to me of long standing, will find it to their interest to call and pay up.—otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

ABRAHAM ARNOLD.

Dec. 22. tf

NOTICE.

Estate of Elizabeth Spangler, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of ELIZABETH SPANGLER, late of Tyrone township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, he hereby gives notice to those persons indebted to said Estate, to pay the same without delay, and those having claims are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

HENRY SPANGLER, *Adm'r.*

Dec. 22.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the *ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS* of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Monday the 19th day of January next, viz:*

The first and final account of Jacob Bender, Guardian of Christopher Columbus Sheffer and John Thomas Sheffer, minor children of Abraham Sheffer, deceased.

DANIEL PLANK, *Register.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 22, 1851.

ms

Literature, Agriculture, E

HARPER, EDITOR AND P

ON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMEN

PA., MONDAY, DE

Four Funny Fellows.

Theodore Cibber, in company with thr[ee] others, made an excursion. Theodore had false set of teeth—a second a glass eye—third a cork leg—but the fourth had not[hing] [illegible]

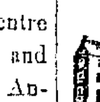
Gift Books and Annuals.

KELLER KURTZ is now receiving the best selected and cheapest assortment of these SEASONABLE BOOKS, ever offered to this public.

☞Call and see them, at the Cheap Book Store, in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg.

Dec. 15.

FOR RENT,



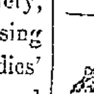
The Large Three-story

BRICK HOUSE,

on the Corner of the Public Square, now in the occupancy of A. B. Kurtz. For terms, apply at the Bank of Gettysburg.

Dec. 1. tf

FOR RENT,



A DWELLING HOUSE & STORE ROOM.

It is a pleasant residence in the country and a desirable location for business. ☞Inquire at this office.

Aug. 18.

THE GREAT BRITISH QUARTERLIES AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

Important Reduction in the rates of Postage!

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!!

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

No. 54, Gold street, New York.

CONTINUE to publish the following British Periodicals, viz:

The London Quarterly Review (Conserv.)
The Edinburg Review (Whig.)
The North British Review (Free Church.)
The Westminster Review (Liberal.)
AND
Blackwood's Edinburg Magazine (Tory.)

Although these works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their *literary* character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other journals of their class. *Blackwood*, still under the masterly guidance of Christopher North, maintains its ancient celebrity, and is, at this time, unusually attractive, from the serial works of Bulwer and other literary notables, written for that magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain and in the United States. Such works as "The Caxtons" and "My Novel," (both by Bulwer.) "My Peninsular Medal," "The Green Hand," and other serials, of which numerous rival editions are issued by the leading publishers in this country, has to be reprinted by those publishers from the pages of Blackwood, after it has been issued by Messrs. Scott & Co., so that Subscribers to the Reprint of that Magazine may always rely on having the earliest reading of these fascinating tales.

These Reprints have now been in successful operation in this country for *twenty years*, and their circulation is constantly on the increase notwithstanding the competition they encounter from American periodicals of a similar class and from numerous *Eclectics* and Magazines made up of selections from foreign periodicals. This fact shows clearly the high estimation in which they are held by the intelligent reading public, and affords a guarantee that they are established on a firm basis, and will be continued without interruption.

TERMS AND PREMIUMS.

(See list of Premium Volumes below.)

		Per an.
Any 1 of the 4 Reviews and	1 Prem. Vol.	$3 00
Any 2	2 "	5 00
Any 3	2 "	7 00
All 4 of the Reviews	2 "	8 00
Blackwood's Magazine	1 "	3 00
Blackwood & 3 Reviews	3 "	9 00
Blackwood & the 4 Reviews	3 "	10 00

(Payment to be made in all cases in advance.)

The Premiums consist of the following works, back volumes of which will be given to subscribers according to the number of periodicals ordered, as above explained:—

PREMIUM VOLUMES.

Foreign Quarterly Review (one year.)
Blackwood's Magazine (six months.)
London Quarterly Review (one year.)
Bentley's Miscellany (six months.)
Edinburgh Review (one year.)
Metropolitan Magazine (six months.)
Westminster Review (one year.)

Consecutive Premium volumes cannot in all cases be furnished, except of the Foreign Quarterly Review. To prevent disappointment, therefore, where that work is not always wanted, subscribers will please order as many different works for premiums as there are volumes to which they may be entitled.

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

No premiums will be given where the above allowance is made to Clubs, nor will premiums in any case be furnished, unless the subscription money is paid in full to the Publishers without recourse to an agent. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

REDUCED POSTAGE.

The postage on these Periodicals has, by the late law, been reduced, on the average, about forty per cent! The following are the present rates, viz:

FOR BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

Any distance not over 500 miles, 9 cts per quarter.
Over 500 and not over 1500 " 18 "
Over 1500 and not over 2500 " 24 "

FOR A REVIEW.

Any distance not over 500 miles, 4 cts per quarter.
Over 500 and not over 1500 [illegible]
Over 1500 and not over 2500 [illegible]

At these rates no objection should be made, as heretofore, to receiving the works by mail, and thus ensuring their speedy, safe, and regular delivery.

☞Remittances and communications should be always addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
79 Fulton Street, New York,
Entrance 54 Gold Street.

N. B.—L. S. & Co. have recently published, and have now for sale, the "FARMER'S GUIDE," by Henry Stephens of Edinburgh, and Prof. Norton of Yale College, New Haven, complete in 2 vols. royal octavo, containing 1600 pages, 14 steel and 600 wood engravings. Price, in muslin binding, $6; in paper covers, for the mail, $5.

Dec. 22.

A MAGAZINE OF PURE MORALS.

Peterson's Ladies' Nat. Magazine,

FOR 1852.

THIS periodical, above all others, is suited *for family reading.* Considering that it is a dollar less in price than the three dollar monthlies of similar design, it is the cheapest and best in the world. Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, the female editor, has just returned from Europe, after an absence of two years, and will contribute for 1852, in addition to thrilling novels and tales—such as no one else can write—"Sketches of Travels Abroad." All the best American female writers will assist her. For 1852, therefore, the reading matter will be unrivalled.

PARIS AND BLOOMER FASHIONS.

In matters of dress, this Magazine has always been the *text book of Fashion.* In order to suit all taste, the "Ladies National" for 1852, will report the *Bloomer Fashions.* These will be given in superb Colored Plates, showing the prettiest and latest styles as worn in Boston, New York and Philadelphia. The other embellishments will also be unrivaled: they will be of every variety; as, for instance, magnificent Mezzotints; Line Engravings; Colored Flowers; Tinted Embellishments; Illustrations for Embroidery; Crotchet Work, and Hair Work, &c., &c.

The proprietor has also contracted for a Series of Illustrated articles from competent hands, on Horsemanship, Horticulture, Crochet-work, Fashionable Embroidery, and New Household Receipts more complete than ever yet published in any periodical.

☞It will be seen that no other magazine presents half such claims to popularity.

TERMS—CHEAPEST OF ALL.

One copy for one year, $2. Three copies, $5. Eight copies, $10. Sixteen copies, $20.

PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS.

For a Club of Three, either the full length "Washington," the picture of "Children Bathing," or the superb new "Premium Plate for 1852," now being engraved. For a Club of Eight, any two of these plates. For a Club of Sixteen, either of these plates and an extra copy of the magazine. Address, post paid.

CHARLES J. PETERSON,
No. 98 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

N. B. A specimen copy sent if desired.

Dec. 22. 3t

JURY LIST—JAN. TERM.

GRAND JURY.

Borough—John Garvin, Wm. T. Smith, Geo. H. Swope, Wm. Dysert.
Cumberland—Nathaniel Randolph.
Reading—Abraham Chronister, Wm. Jones.
Menallen—Jesse Leas, Wm J. Walker.
Germany—Ephraim Swope.
Conowago—John Marshall, Francis Krichten.
Mountpleasant—Samuel Vanorsdel, Jacob Melhorn, David Clapsaddle, Noah Miller.
Franklin—Wm. McCullough, Jacob Lower.
Huntington—John C. Stephens.
Oxford—Joseph J. Smith.
Tyrone—Jacob Pitzer, Wm. Stahle.
Butler—Jacob Y. Bushey.
Union—Wm. Gitt.

GENERAL JURY.

Franklin—Peter Mickley, (of D.) Levi Pitzer, Geo. Oyster, Geo. Walter.
Cumberland—James McCullough, Robert Cobean, Robert McCurdy.
Latimore—Isaac Griest, John Harboldt.
Hamiltonban—Daniel Snyder, John Mickley, jr.
Hamilton—William Wolf, Henry B Raber.
Huntington—John Sadler, jr. James Wilson, John Mateer, Nicholas Wierman, Lewis Smith.
Butler—Samuel Latshaw, Daniel Markley, sen., Geo. W. Rex, Adam Gardner, Charles Wright, Michael Dietrick.
Borough—Jacob Culp, Henry Garlach, Emmanuel Bushman, John Gilbert, Martin Warren.
Menallen—Jacob B. Meals, William B. Wilson.
Freedom—Isaac Neely, Samuel G. Moritz.
Mountpleasant—Cornelius Houghtelin, J. Lott.
Straban—John K. M'Ilheny, Robert Bell, jr., Jacob Cassat, George Grass.
Latimore—John Harboldt.
Germany—Ephraim Myers, William Lansinger.
Conowago—Isaac Little, David Schwartz.
Liberty—Samuel Krise.
Mountjoy—Wm. Reever.
Berwick—Levi Kepner.
Reading—Henry Albert.

Dec. 22.

LOOK OUT! PAY UP!!

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he has placed his Notes, Book Accounts, &c. for debts contracted *prior to January 1st*, 1849, in the hands of ALEXANDER R. STEVENSON, Esq. in Gettysburg—at whose office all persons indebted are requested to call and make payment. The large amount outstanding forbids further indulgence. ALL CLAIMS MUST BE CLOSED.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

Dec. 15. tf

TO BRIDGE-BUILDERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Commissioners of Adams County, in Gettysburg, until

Tuesday the 20th day of January next,

for building a WOODEN BRIDGE, latticed and roofed, over Marsh-creek, where the road leading from Gettysburg to Nunemaker's mill crosses said creek. The Bridge to be of one span of 100 feet in length.

☞Plans and specifications for the Bridge can be seen at any time, by persons wishing to bid, by calling upon J. Aughinbaugh, Clerk of the Commissioners in Gettysburg.

JOHN MUSSELMAN, JR.
JACOB GRIEST, } *Comm'rs.*
ABRAHAM REEVER,

Attest—J. AUGHINBAUGH, *Clerk.*

Dec. 15. td

A CARD.

THE undersigned, having removed from Adams County, takes this method of informing those having unfinished professional business in his hands, that the same, with the papers relating thereto, has been placed in the hands of *JAMES G. REED*, Esq. of Gettysburg, whom the undersigned recommends to them as fully worthy of their confidence, both for professional skill and integrity.

DANIEL M. SMYSER.

N. B. I would also earnestly request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to me, to be prepared to make payment on or before the 1st day of April next—at which time I shall be in Gettysburg, for a few days, to close up my business.

Dec. 1. 6t

CONCORDVILLE NURSERIES.

J. S. PETERS & SON

HAVE now ready for sale, an extensive collection of choice Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Apricot, Cherry, Almond and Nectarine Trees; Raspberry, Gooseberry and Strawberry Plants; Grape Vines, Silver-leaf Maple, &c. These trees have not been attacked by worms, and cannot be exceeded in size. Apply to

JAS. S. PETERS,
26, North Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

Nov. 24. 3m

COLLECTORS, TAKE NOTICE.

THE Collectors of Taxes in the different townships of Adams county, are hereby notified that they will be required to settle up their duplicates on or before *Tuesday the 1st day of January next,* on which day the Commissioners will meet at their office to give the necessary exonerations.

JOHN MUSSELMAN, jr.
JACOB GRIEST, } *Comm'rs.*
ABRAHAM REEVER,

Attest—J. AUGHINBAUGH, *Clerk.*

Nov. 24. td

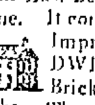
SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises,

On Saturday the 3d of January, 1852,

A TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Hamilton township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of Daniel Pender, John Grove, John Mummert and others; the turnpike leading from East Berlin to Hanover passing through the same. It contains 96 ACRES, more or less, the



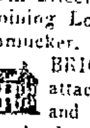
Improvements being a one story STONE DWELLING, a Spring house, a large Brick Bank Barn, with Wagon Sheds and Cribs. There is a good spring of water near the dwelling. About 20 Acres are in good TIMBER, with a due portion of Meadow. There is an ORCHARD of good Fruit, with a Cider Press.—There is also on the premises a One Story LOG TENANT HOUSE. The farm is in a good state of cultivation. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of ISAAC TRIMMER.

Also, on Saturday the 17th of January,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the Court-house in the Borough of Gettysburg, the following Real Estate, to wit:

A CERTAIN HOUSE AND LOT,

situate in the Borough of Gettysburg, fronting on North Street, and running back to an alley, and adjoining Lots of Robert Smith, and Rev. S. S. Schmucker, on which is erected a two story



BRICK HOUSE, with a Brick Kitchen attached, a Frame Stable and Blacksmith and Paint Shops, and a well of water near the door.—*Also,*

A LOT OF GROUND,

situated in Cumberland township, Adams county, Pa., fronting on the Gettysburg and Mummasburg road, adjoining lands of Gabriel Meals, Wm. W. Hamersly and others, containing three Acres more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of ABNER TOWNSLEY.

JOHN SCOTT, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 15, 1851. ts

☞Ten per cent of the purchase money upon all Sales by the Sheriff, must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down, and on failure to comply therewith, the property will be again put up for sale.

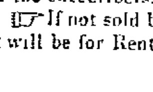
VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale, on very advantageous terms,

A Lot and a half of Ground,

in FAIRFIELD, Adams county, on which are erected a Frame



DWELLING-HOUSE,

rough-cast, and a Stable; also, a

TANYARD,

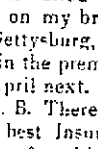
with 26 Vats, 8 Leeches, 2 Limes, and 4 Handlers; also, a LOG SHOP, in which is a Rolling Apparatus, and Bark-mill. For terms, apply to either of the subscribers.

☞If not sold before the 1st of January next, it will be for Rent.

JOHN MICKLEY, JR.
MAXWELL SHIELDS.

Dec. 8. 4t

FOR SALE OR RENT,



The Valuable Three-Story Brick

DWELLING-HOUSE,

in which my family now resides, in the Borough of Gettysburg. It is one of the best in town, and will be sold or leased on low and accommodating terms. For further information, call on my brother-in-law, Mr. GEORGE SWOPE, in Gettysburg, who is fully authorized to act for me in the premises. Possession given on the 1st of April next.

N. B. There is a perpetual Insurance in one of the best Insurance Companies in the State, the policy for which will be transferred to the purchaser.

DANIEL M. SMYSER.

Dec. 1. tf

Hats and Caps.

A large assortment, cheaper than ever, including Young Gentlemen's Fashionable SLOUCH HATS, is now opening at the Cheap Store of KELLER KURTZ.

Dec. 15.

WOOD WANTED.

THE subscriber is in want of WOOD. Those who have promised him Wood in payment of accounts, are requested to deliver it immediately—otherwise they will be expected to pay the money. Those interested will please take notice, and act accordingly.

THOMAS WARREN.

Oct. 27. tf

Money and Wood Wanted.

THE subscriber earnestly requests those indebted to him on accounts of long standing to call and pay him; and those persons who have contracted to deliver WOOD, are notified to bring it in as speedily as possible. ☞Now is the time to prepare for Winter.

WM. W. PAXTON.

Nov. 3. tf

NOTICE.

Estate of Sarah Linn, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of SARAH LINN, late of Mountjoy township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, he hereby gives notice to those persons indebted to said estate, to pay the same without delay; and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

SILAS M. HORNER, *Adm'r.*

Nov. 3. 6t

NOTICE.

Estate of David Agnew, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of DAVID AGNEW, late of the Borough of Gettysburg, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in said Borough, they hereby give notice to such as are indebted to said Estate, to make payment without delay, and those having claims are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

ELIZABETH AGNEW, *Ex'x.*
MOSES McCLEAN, *Ex'r.*

Nov. 10. 6t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber purchased the following articles at a sale of the goods and chattles of DANIEL WEIKERT, by the Constable, on the 3d inst., to wit: 400 shingles, 1 lot of grain in the ground, 1 wheelbarrow, 1 lot of Fence Boards, and 1 winnowing mill, and has left the same in possession of said Weikert. All persons are therefore notified not to levy upon or take any assignment of said articles, as they are my property.

JOHN WORLEY.

Dec. 8. 3t

NOTICE.

Estate of Jacob Bishop, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of JACOB BISHOP, late of Germany township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons to pay the same without delay, and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

AARON L. BISHOP, *Adm'r.*

Dec. 1. 6t

Boots and Shoes.

THE attention of Ladies and Gentlemen is invited to a further supply of Boots and Shoes, of every variety, and at reduced prices—including GUM SHOES, of all sorts and sizes—just opening at the Cheap Store of

Dec. 15. KELLER KURTZ.

Printing of every description.

Neatly and expeditiously executed at this Office.

ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR

1852.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY					1	2	3
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PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. DANIEL DURKEE, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district,—and JAMES M'DIVITT and SAMUEL R. RUSSELL, Esqs. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept bearing date the 20th day of November, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 19th of January next*—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also, they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, and to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

JOHN SCOTT, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 15, 1851. tc

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY!

THE "*Adams County Mutual Fire Insurance Company*" located at Gettysburg, is now in successful operation, and for lowness of rates, economical management of its affairs, and safety in Insurances, challenges comparison with any other similar company. All its operations are conducted under the personal supervision of Managers selected by the Stockholders. The Books of the Company are at all times open to the inspection of those insuring in it. As no travelling agents are employed, persons desiring to insure can make application to either of the Managers from whom all requisite information can be gained.

☞The Managers are: Samuel Miller, A. R. Stevenson, Geo. Swope, and D. A. Buehler, *Gettysburg*; Wm. B. Wilson, *Menallen*; Robert M'Curdy, *Cumberland*; Jacob King, *Straban*; Andrew Heintzleman, *Franklin*; A. W. Maginly, *Hamiltonban*; J. L. Noel, *Oxford*; J. Musselman, jr., *Liberty*; H. A. Picking, *Reading*; Jacob Griest, *Latimore*.

Nov. 24. tf

GETTYSBURG MARBLE YARD.

H. & W. B. MEALS

STILL continue the MARBLE CUTTING BUSINESS at their old stand in Carlisle street, a few doors north of the Diamond, Gettysburg, Pa., and will furnish every thing in their line, such as

MARBLE MANTLES, TABLE TOPS, Monuments, Tombs & Head Stones,

of the finest and handsomest Italian and Vermont Marble, of which they have just procured a large stock, and feel competent to dress it in a style which cannot but please. The charges too will be as low as the city prices. Orders from a distance promptly executed.

July 28. 6m

Fancy Articles.

SUITABLE for Holiday presents, of every variety, and at remarkably low prices, are to be had at KELLER KURTZ'S.

Dec. 15.

GENTLEMEN who may need a superfine SUNDAY, or even a WEDDING SUIT can be accommodated to their advantage, by calling at SAMSON'S.

GROCERIES.—A fresh supply just received consisting in part of Rio and Java Coffee, Lovering's and Stuart's fine, pulverized and crushed Sugars and Syrups, N. O. Molasses and Sugar, Tea &c. A. B. KURTZ.

KEEP WARM.

A DESIRABLE assortment of OVERCOATINGS, such as brown, drab and grey Beaver Cloths, Petersham Cloth, &c., cheap and good, can be found at

SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH'S.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE TOPIC OF THE DAY.

The large cities are alive with enthusiasm for Kossuth. This is an enthusiasm which will be largely shared by the people of the whole country, but the excess to which it is carrying the popular mind in New York, will, it is to be feared, end in bitter disappointment to the great Hungarian, if not in placing the United States in a ridiculous attitude before the world.

The numerous speeches of Kossuth, both in England and since his arrival in this country, while they announce his mission to be "to plead the cause of Hungary," do not explain, with the clearness desirable in so momentous a matter, the manner in which he hopes to have assistance rendered his country. He says all he wants is, that this government should "use its influence" to prevent Russia from interfering in the struggle about to be renewed between Austria and Hungary; but suppose, says the Lancaster Examiner, such a request were made to Russia, and it should be treated with contempt, as it undoubtedly would be, what would follow? One of two things:—we must either submit to be snubbed by the Northern Bear, or enforce our request at the point of the bayonet. To talk about the United States taking "such a stand as would not entangle them in a war," or disgrace them in the eyes of the world, is idle.—They would either have to fight or sneak out of their position, as Mr. Polk's administration did in the Oregon Boundary question. Our government could bring no other influence to bear upon Russia in the present case than that of physical force—and the simple, naked proposition the people of this country have to consider is, are they willing to engage in a war with Russia for the purpose of avenging the wrongs of Hungary?

Cordial sympathy is universally felt in this country for the struggling patriots of Hungary, and for the spread of liberal opinions in Europe generally, but that such sympathy could be made practically beneficial to its objects by our entering upon a Quixotic war with the despots of the old world, is not so generally believed, even among those not in the habit of counting the cost of such undertakings. There is not the remotest probability of this government interfering in the manner desired by Kossuth, and hence our apprehension that the popularity-hunters in New York and elswhere, in attempting to ride a popular hobby, will excite expectations which will never be realized.

We agree with the editor of the Baltimore Clipper, that the United States "cannot take an operative and practical interest in the affairs of Europe, without engaging in the wars which may spring up in that region. And if our practical interference result in war, how will it be conducted?—Shall we send an army of half a million of men against Russia and Austria? A less number would be unavailing. Unless we send over a large army to sustain Hungary, we could accomplish no good for that people. They would still remain in slavery, rendered, perhaps, more oppressive from our interference. And will the people of the United States consent to endure the burthen of supporting an enormous army in support of a people entirely disconnected from us, and having no claim upon us for the sacrifice required? We think not.—Kossuth may excite our sympathy, and thrill us with his eloquence,—but he cannot so far drive us from our propriety, as to engage us in war with the most powerful nations of Europe to redress the wrongs suffered by Hungary. To adopt his policy would be to involve the nation inextricably in debt, and overwhelm the people with taxes. But, say some persons, it is our mission to propagate republican principles. We deny that we have any such mission. We have established a free system of government for ourselves, and it is our duty to preserve it. We have no more right to force our principles upon other nations, than they have to insist upon our adopting a monarchical system of government."

The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer says, but one serious attempt has been made to break in upon the non-intervention policy of our government, and that at a very early period of our history. It was a case in all essential respects analogous to the one now engrossing public attention. It was when the French Republic had been proclaimed. The event had roused the enthusiasm of our people. It was a time of general rejoicing, bonfires, illuminations, corporation banquets, &c. The citizen GENET came as Ambassador from the new Republic, and professing, as KOSSUTH now does, to be a moderate republican. A coalition had been formed by the principal monarchies of Europe to intervene and restore France to the Bourbon dynasty, just as Russia now intervenes to restore Hungary to the House of Hapsburg. Genet's advances were at first more cautious than Kossuth's. At first he disclaimed all intention of asking the United States to engage in a war. Subsequently he grew bolder, and finally the claim was openly put forward, that the American people should intervene against intervention, and make common cause with the French Republic.

The popular sympathy continued strong in favor of that Republic, and this sympathy was reinforced by hatred of England, entailed by the revolutionary struggle, just as Hungarian sympathy now-a-days gains much from the just abomination in which Austria is held. The demands of Genet soon began to make such a stir, that action on the part of the Government was necessary. Washington issued a neutrality proclamation, announcing the determination of the Government to fulfill all international obligations, and pursue a friendly and impartial conduct towards all the belligerent powers. * * * * Calumnies the most virulent flew upon the President from all quarters of the country. But Washington stood firm, proving by his noble bearing the truth of what he said in a letter to Lee:—"The arrows of malevolence, however barbed and well pointed, never can reach the most vulnerable part of me, though, while I am up as a mark, they will be continually aimed." The sober second thoughts of the people finally prevailed, the Administration was sustained, war was averted, and Citizen Genet sank into disgrace and obscurity. There never was a narrower escape from terrible disaster.

☞"I came not to the United States," said KOSSUTH to the Baltimore deputation, "to ask you to take such a stand as would involve the consequence of entangling you in a war. I want you to use your influence to prevent Russia from interfering. We will fight for ourselves, if we are let alone. We want you to lend your support to those constitutional principles upon which your own independence reposes; for the doctrine taught you was not one arising from the policy of the moment, but was a doctrine founded on principle."

The whole demeanor of KOSSUTH is so marked by sincerity that we cannot for a moment doubt the honesty of his meaning in every thing he says. He is an extraordinary man, high-minded and noble, with the impress of true dignity and greatness, not borrowed or assumed, but inherent. When he asks, however, the aid of this country, not to fight the battles of Hungary, but to keep Russia from interfering, so that Hungary may have fair play in her coming conflict with Austria, he seems strangely to overlook the necessary sequences in supposing that we would not, in taking such a stand, involve ourselves in war. To assume a position without the intention of maintaining it would be ridiculous. The first step in such a business as this involves the last one also. But to demand non-intervention of Russia, it is urged, would be sufficient to ensure it. If we demanded it with arms in our hands and with an intimation that it would be enforced at all hazards, there would be more probability of the demand's being heeded than if it were understood that the requisition was not to go beyond words. Interposition of this kind to be effective must be authoritative.

In the event of another struggle in Hungary is it not likely that Russia would step in and sustain the House of Hapsburg? In our own minds we have not a doubt of it.—It would be her own cause: in fighting the battles of Austria she would be fighting her own. The Austrian dynasty stands only because it is upheld by Russia, and she sustains it for purposes of her own. The crowned personages at Vienna and Berlin are but the vassals of the Czar, and they are moved, like puppets, from St. Petersburg.

In so far as the preservation of the balance of power in Europe is concerned, we can understand very well why England and France ought to unite in sustaining the nationality of Hungary. Apart from any sympathy with freedom their own safety might suggest to them the necessity of stopping the progress of Russian aggrandizement. In view, moreover, of that conflict of opinions which must come on in Europe, sooner or later, it would become those two nations to determine early on which they will take their stand. Thus far they have played a dubious game, and have shown preferences for despotism rather than for freedom. For our own part we want no such allies—allies who would betray the cause of liberty in the first moment of its success. They are more afraid of it than they are of the worst species of despotic rule.

All this, however, pertains to a European subject. We do not choose to enter minutely upon it—our purpose being to comment briefly upon the apparent contradiction involved in KOSSUTH's request for us to demand non-intervention from Russia in any future conflict between Hungary and Austria, and his assurances that such a position on our part would not endanger the peace of the country.—*Balt. Amer.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.

The Foreign Relations of the country are threatening to become very serious.

We have the Prometheus affair on hand with Great Britain, who must be compelled to abandon her Mosquito Protectorate altogether. Whether she will be willing or not remains to be seen.

We have also the Cuba and Thrasher affair on hand with Spain, with whom our relations are far, far more delicate than we imagine. But for the kindness, the consummate prudence, and great love of peace on the part of the Spanish minister here, we should have had war with Spain before this, and the Gulf of Mexico, and the Mediterranean swarming with cruisers under the Spanish flag. We could conquer Cuba to be sure,—not without some fighting, and making a St. Domingo of it, however.

Some gentlemen now propose a general fight besides, with Austria and Russia, and a wrangle with France,—in short, with the European world in general.

Then again, we have on hand a serious dispute with Mexico about the Tehuantepec Treaty and the Garay grant. Meanwhile, it takes the whole army on the Texas frontier to keep off the Texans from overrunning Northern Mexico.

These things all put together, with the reported expedition set on foot from San Francisco to conquer the Sandwich Islands, which are under the *quasi* protection of France, England and the United States all together, are giving even the judicious and multiform hand and head of Mr. Webster enough to do.

Steady! steady! men of New York, unless you want to make another revolutionary France of the United States, preparing the way for a million of men in arms, and some Napoleon to command them.

The True Issue.

Kossuth, in his late speech to the Baltimore delegation, said:

"Let me, while acknowledging the kindness and hospitality of the people of the United States, say that I came not here to seek an asylum, nor to look for a happy home. Permit me to state—it is not a compliment, for I never make compliments, it is a truth—that I would consider to be born a citizen of the United States the greatest honor and the proudest lot that a man can boast to be his own. But I, not being in the happy condition of being born a citizen of this glorious land, you will not feel offended when I say, that, let my poor country be doomed to suffering and degradation even greater than she has ever endured or now endures, I still love my country more than yours." (Striking his breast forcibly with his hand, amidst the applause of the audience.)

Comment—We entreat every American citizen, whether native born or naturalized, to remember that it is his duty to imitate the example of the noble Hungarian.—He loves his own country better than he loves ours. So we should love *our own* country better than we love *her*; and while we respect him for his patriotism and devotion to Hungary, we should not become the dupes of British diplomacy so far as to fight her battles with Russia.—*Washington Telegraph.*

☞The cars which leave Philadelphia at 6 o'clock in the evening, reach Pittsburg at 6 o'clock the next evening, thus performing the trip from city to city in the short space of 24 hours.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, December 22nd, 1851.

☞We are requested to say, that the Stores in PETERSBURG (Y. S.) will be closed on *Christmas day, the 25th inst.*

☞Letters have been received in this place from Rev. D. A. WILSON and lady, now in Monrovia, Africa. They were in fine health and spirits. Mr. Wilson has assumed the duties of the Alexander High School at Monrovia.

☞We will furnish (to persons desirous of obtaining one of the beautiful monthlies,) the "Sentinel," and either Godey, Graham, or Sartain's Magazine, for $4 per annum.

☞On Wednesday morning last, the mercury was down to Zero in this place.

Accident from Camphine.

We learn, through the Hanover Spectator, that a daughter of Mr. Henry Hemler, near the "Two Taverns," in this county, was badly burnt a few days ago, by the taking fire of some camphine which she was pouring into a lamp while burning. In a moment she was enveloped in a blaze, and would have been burned to death instantly, had not the family promptly relieved her. There was a bed standing near, which also took fire, and was partly consumed.—It is rather singular, that persons will not learn wisdom, as regards that dangerous fluid.

More Specie Going!

The steamer America sailed from New York, for Liverpool, on Wednesday, with 29 passengers, and *one million one hundred and twenty thousand dollars in specie!*

☞GEORGE H. NELSON, Esq., of Baltimore, left Washington on Wednesday last, as a special bearer of despatches from the Department of State to Mr. Barringer, U. S. Minister at Madrid. The Intelligencer infers that these despatches relate to the release of the persons captured in Cuba as members of Lopez's expedition, and also to the case of John S. Thrasher.

☞The Legislature of Kentucky, on the 13th inst., elected HON. JOHN B. THOMPSON, (Whig) Senator of the United States for six years from the 4th of March, 1853, in room of Mr. Underwood.

The Christiana Treason Cases.

In the U. S. Circuit Court at Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the Christiana Treason cases were called up. The District Attorney informed the Court that, in reference to the remaining cases of treason, he had concluded to enter *nolle prosequis*, inasmuch as the charge of Judge Grier to the Jury in the case of Hanway, clearly satisfied him that the charge of treason could not be sustained under the evidence submitted, but that detainers had been lodged against all of the prisoners by the authorities of Lancaster, to be taken there for trial for the murder of Mr. Gorsuch. He further stated that he would also lodge detainers against the prisoners with the authorities of Lancaster, in order that they may be tried in Philadelphia for misdemeanor, if they should escape punishment for the offences of which they had been guilty, in Lancaster county.

Mr. Stevens and Mr. Read made no objections to the motion.

The Weather at the North.—A violent snow storm prevailed at Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Auburn, Oswego and Utica, all day on Monday. At Auburn it had been snowing since Saturday night. There was fine sleighing all through Northern New York. The snow was two feet deep at Buffalo on Tuesday morning.

☞There was a terrible gale in Northern New York, and that region of country, on Tuesday and Wednesday last; and the snow which had fallen at Buffalo to the depth of two feet has been driven into immense heaps, blocking up the roads in all directions, and completely cutting off mail communication. A number of vessels were wrecked on Lake Erie.

☞A despatch from Louisville, Ky. of Tuesday, says the weather there was intensely cold, and navigation was closed both above and below the falls.

☞The Susquehanna river was entirely frozen over at Wrightsville on Tuesday, and all canal navigation is suspended for the present on account ofice.

☞A destructive conflagration occurred on Monday at Raleigh, N. C., by which from 20 to 30 buildings were consumed, including the telegraph office. So rapid was the spread of the flames, that it was found necessary to blow up buildings to prevent their further extension.

Death of a Distinguished Man.

The Hon. Joel R. Poinsett, Secretary of War under Mr Van Buren, died at his residence at Statesburg, S. C., on the 12th inst., in the 72d year of his age. Mr. Poinsett was a native of Charleston, and served in the South Carolina Legislature and in Congress, and subsequently as Minister to Mexico, where, on a memorable occasion, he so boldly upheld our national flag, that the art of painting has perpetuated the incident. During the days of nullification, he was the leader of the Union party in South Carolina.

Mr. Clay.

This venerated statesman still continues indisposed. His valued friend and physician, Dr. Jackson, of Philadelphia, has been on at Washington to see him; and Mr. Clay, under his advice, will leave Washington to repose for some time in Philadelphia. He has sent on to the Governor of Kentucky the resignation of his seat in the Senate, so as to allow the existing Legislature to supply the vacancy. He is able to be about, but, nevertheless, his cough gives his friends very serious apprehension, and leads him to be prepared for the future.

☞The Senate have been engaged daily during the past week, in discussing the resolution of Mr. Foot, declaring the Compromise measures of the last Congress a definitive settlement of the Slavery question.

☞The resolution which passed the Senate of the U. States, welcoming Kossuth to the capital, was taken up in the House of Representatives on Monday, and passed, by the aid of the previous question, 181 to 16.

On Tuesday, Wm. Hunter, Esq., Chief Clerk in the Department of State, was dispatched to New York, bearing the resolution to Kossuth.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American says that it is intended to appoint a committee of each House to receive and introduce Kossuth on his visit to the capital, and if he desires to make an address, no opposition will be offered. It is contemplated to give him a dinner—the expense to be defrayed out of the tickets disposed of.

☞In the Senate, on Tuesday, the bill to establish a branch of the Mint of the U. States in California was read a third time and passed.

☞On Wednesday, in the Senate of the U. States, a message was received from the President, in reply to a resolution of the Senate calling for the information in the possession of the President, concerning the arrest and imprisonment by the authorities of the Island of Cuba, of Mr. John S. Thrasher, which was referred to the committee on foreign relations, and ordered to be printed.

Also a message from the same, in reply to Mr. Cass' resolution calling for information respecting the firing into and seizure of the American ship Prometheus, by the British vessel of war on the Mosquito coast.

The President sends in the complaint made, and states that upon its receipt instructions were immediately sent to the American Minister in London, and that no reply has as yet been received. He declines communicating those instructions at this time for reasons of public policy, but they will be sent in as soon as the public interest will permit. He sends to the Senate the instructions sent to Commander Parker, desiring him to leave for that coast, and protect American vessels and interests there. Ordered to be printed.

☞In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Walker introduced a resolution directing an inquiry by the Committee on Foreign Relations into the expediency of an open declaration by Congress, to foreign nations and the world, that the U. States hold strictly to the policy and principle, that each nation has sole right to manage and settle its own affairs without any interference by any foreign power; that such interference is an infraction of the law of nations authorizing interposition to prevent such infraction. Also the expediency of requesting the President to cause negotiations to be opened with all constitutional powers, to obtain their co-operation in defending and maintaining that principle. Laid over.

☞No business of any interest was done in either House of Congress on Thursday; and the House of Representatives adjourned until Monday.

☞KOSSUTH is to leave New York this week. He will be at Philadelphia on Wednesday, where preparations have been made to receive him in great splendor.—Gov. JOHNSTON and the Governor-elect, Mr. BIGLER, have both been invited to the banquet there on Friday. It is said he will make but one address there, and one at Baltimore, and at Washington, all will be determined by the manner in which he will be received by the *officials* there.—Money is pouring in upon him by thousands for the cause of Hungary. Amongst the rest, Horace Greely has subscribed $1,000. The New Yorkers have run wild. It is said that some of the tickets to the banquet given by the editors sold as high as $70, and for places to stand in $25 were offered.

☞The passage of the Kossuth resolution in the House of Representatives, on Monday, diffused a very general sentiment of gratification among the citizens of New York. As soon as the news was brought to the illustrious Magyar, he expressed to the visitors in the room his liveliest satisfaction. He said he was unable to express the gratitude he felt to Congress and the country for this act of kindness—an act which he would never be able to repay. The great man was deeply affected.

☞James McSherry, Esq., of Frederick, Md., has recently delivered several lectures before literary institutions and societies in Philadelphia, New York, and Williamsburg, which are highly spoken of by the press of those cities.

County Officers.

The following is a complete list of the names of officers now in commission for Adams county:—

President Judge—Robert J. Fisher.
Associates—S. R. Russell, John McGinly.
Pros. Attorney—James G. Reed.
Sheriff—John Scott.
Prothonotary—Wm. W. Paxton.
Register & Recorder—Daniel Plank.
Clerk of the Courts—Eden Norris.
Treasurer—Samuel Fahnestock.

[Thomas Warren is the Treasurer elect, and will enter upon his duties in the first week of January.

County Surveyor—Jacob Diehl.
Commissioners—John Musselman, jr.
Jacob Griest,
Abraham Reever.
Comm'rs' Clerk—J. Aughinbaugh.
" *Attorney*—A. R. Stevenson.
Merc. Appraiser—J. Aughinbaugh.
Directors of Poor—Jesse D. Newman,
Nicholas Bushey,
James Bigham.
" *Clerk*—J. J. Baldwin.
" *Treasurer*—A. Cobean.
" *Physician*—Dr. D. Horner.
" *Steward*—Samuel Cobean.
Auditors—John Elder,
F. G. Hoffman,
A. Marshall, jr.
Representative in State Legislature—David Mellinger.
" *Congress*—Wm. H. Kurtz.

Reprint of British Periodicals.

We call attention to the prospectus of Leonard Scott & Co., in our advertising column, for the re-print of the choice Periodical Literature of England. The Reviews and Magazine are world-renowned, being sustained by the ablest British writers. They are all re-printed directly after their receipt in this country, (indeed, Blackwood before the regular edition arrives,) at a greatly reduced cost, as will be seen by the terms published, and the new Postage Law reduces their additional cost to a mere trifle. The beginning of the New Year is the most suitable time to subscribe.

American Whig Review.

We have received a copy of this valuable work, and can well recommend it to our readers, as a source from whence they can learn the principles and the measures of the Whig Party. It's motto ("To stand by the Constitution") is sufficient to convince any one, that it is founded on firm principles. Its contributions are from sources of ability and truth. It will also contain, in every number, the portrait and an authentic memoir, of some distinguished American Statesman. It will also contain some matter of a literary character. TERMS.—$5 a year, in advance. Address—D. W. HOLLEY, Publisher, Whig Review Office—120 Nassau street, New York.

Arthur's Home Gazette.

This valuable Family journal will commence a new volume in January. It is an excellent paper, and contains a great deal to interest and instruct. T. S. ARTHUR, whose writings are so well known, has the entire control of the paper, and nothing appears without his supervision. It is published at Philadelphia, at $2 per annum, and lower to clubs. A copy of the Gazette and Godey's Lady's Book, will be given one year for $4.

Gleason's Pictorial Drawing Room Companion.

We have been in the regular receipt of this beautiful weekly, and we find it does not flag either in elegance or interest. The next volume will commence in January, and will excel even the present. Its execution is surpassingly fine—and it will, as a volume, make a beautiful book. Terms $3 a year. F. Gleason, proprietor, Museum building, Tremont street, Boston.

☞A very narrow escape from an awful death was made by two children, (aged 4 and 6 years) of Mr. Eichelberger, in Saratoga street, Baltimore, on Saturday night week. They were sleeping soundly in bed, when sparks were communicated to it from the chimney of the apartment. As soon as their dangerous situation became known, a member of the Liberty Fire Company, named Henry Ryan, regardless of danger, and at the risk of his own life, rushed into the apartment, which was filled with smoke and flame, and succeeded in reaching one of them, whilst the other was also safely removed by another person. Both the children were badly burned, but not seriously. Mr. Ryan was also much burned, and lost all his hair.

☞The family of Dr. Vonder-smith, in Philadelphia, very narrowly escaped death on Tuesday night last, from eating cheese in the evening, which, upon inspection, was found to be very highly colored. They were very ill all night, but are out of danger now. Great care should be taken, in the purchase of such highly colored cheese.

☞*Sudden Death*—Mrs. Catharine Weaver, a lady of advanced age, residing near Warfield-burg, in Carroll county, Md., was found dead by her husband on his return from a protracted meeting in the neighborhood, on the evening of the 13th inst. She was alone in the house. Her death was caused, it was supposed, by a disease of the heart.

☞The dinner given to KOSSUTH at New York, by the members of the Press, on Monday evening last, was a most brilliant and enthusiastic affair. The hall was crowded to excess. Kossuth made a long and most eloquent speech. There was also an imposing military demonstration at Castle Garden on Tuesday night, at which he made a thrilling address.

☞The cost of the prosecutions to the United States in the Christiana riots up to the time of Hanaways acquittal, is said to exceed $70,000.

Judge Smyser.

The Bucks county Intelligencer of Tuesday last, in speaking of their Court which had just closed after a session of two weeks, remarks of their newly elected Judge, our townsman, Hon. D. M. SMYSER, as follows:—

"From personal observation, and the expressed opinions of the Bar and the community, we feel abundantly warranted in saying that Judge SMYSER has manifested during that time a profundity of legal knowledge, a readiness in its application, a dignity and courtesy, and a firmness and industry in the discharge of his official duties, not surpassed by any Judge upon our Bench for a long series of years. We have, in fact, heard but one voice—and that of praise—with a single exception. Some spectators thought he allowed the members of the Bar too much indulgence in the discussion of legal points; but they should remember that, although they may not feel interested in the result of a particular trial, the parties feel it important to them to have their case well tried, and to have every advantage the law will allow them towards the ends of justice. We believe the Bar unanimously concur in awarding to the Judge the credit of discharging his whole duty with energy and impartiality;—while those who took an active interest in his election find their best anticipations fully realized; the whole community, so far as we have heard, consider themselves eminently fortunate in having secured the services of one so well fitted for the station.

"The Grand Jury, at the close of their labors, adopted a resolution expressive of their gratification in listening to the able Charge of Judge SMYSER at the opening of the Court, and respectfully asked him to furnish a copy of it for publication. The Judge expressed his thanks for the unexpected compliment, and stated that, as the Charge was entirely extempore, he was unable to comply with their request."

From California.

The steamer Daniel Webster arrived at New York on Friday, with dates from San Francisco to Nov 16. She brings 300 passengers, and $675,000 in gold. The whole shipments of gold at San Francisco for the fortnight previous to leaving, were probably between two and a half and three millions.

The whole of California appears to be in a thriving state, and the papers are less filled with the horrible than usual.

The expedition to the Sandwich Islands appears to have been abandoned for the present.

The most prominent topic of discussion is the much agitated question of the division of the State.

Shocking Death.

On Saturday week, Mrs. Shearer, wife of John Shearer, residing in York, west of the Mainstreet bridge, was burnt to death:—She had laid herself down on the floor near the stove, being fatigued, and fell asleep, and it is supposed that a spark from the stove ignited her dress. The neighbors heard her screams, but, unfortunately, the door was bolted, and before they could effect an entrance, the clothing was burnt from her person, and she was literally roasted alive!

☞A most heart-rending accident took place, near Burkittsville, Frederick county, Md., on Tuesday night last. About 10 o'clock, the house of Mr. Fielder Thomson took fire, and before assistance could be rendered, the main building was entirely enveloped in flames, consuming every particle of furniture, clothing, &c., that the occupants possessed—and oh! sorrowful to relate, *two little children*, a son and daughter, aged six and eight years, perished in the flames—and another, the oldest son, was so badly burned in escaping from the house, that he will not be able to attend to any business for weeks to come.

Every effort was made on the part of the distressed parents to rescue their children from the burning flames that surrounded them, but all in vain; they could not escape, and in a little while fell a prey to the devastating element. Mr. Thomson has a wife and eleven children, (two of whom, however, are no more,) is a poor man, and through this distressing calamity which has befallen him, needs the sympathy of every individual in the community.

☞On last Monday night, a small dwelling on the farm of Robert Howard, Esq., eight miles from Baltimore, was set on fire, it is thought, and burned to the ground, and what is really horrible to relate, one of the occupants, Mrs. Sikes, perished in the flames! The neighbors proceeded to the ground after the fire had consumed the building, and found the charred bones of Mrs. Sikes. A search was made for her daughter, but without success, and as she has not been seen since, it is very probable that she also perished! Mr. Sikes a few days previous to the occurrence left his home, and is still missing. The general impression is, that the building was intentionally fired.

Children Poisoned.—On Saturday night last, three children, belonging to a family named Newton, at Camden, N. J., were quite seriously poisoned, by eating molasses candy, boiled in an earthen vessel, in which sulphate of copper, or blue vitriol, had been previously dissolved.

Kossuth's Practical Devotion.—An English newspaper, the Hampshire Independent, states, as a positive fact, that Kossuth, being disappointed in the expected subscriptions in England, to the fund for the liberation of Hungary, devoted the whole of the money he had brought from exile to the fund alluded to, and left England with but £10 in his pocket.

Poisoning a whole School.—It now turns out to be a fact that the pupils at the Utica Female Seminary were poisoned not long since by the cook of the institution, a widow, named Young, who took offence at some change in the hours of eating, and mixed tartar emetic with the food, from which about forty of the pupils became violently sick, though none ate a sufficient quantity to cause death. The culprit has left the institution, and has not been arrested.

Western Hog Trade.—At Cincinnati, up to Tuesday last, 150,816 hogs had been slaughtered, being an increase of 60,226 over the same time last year. At Madison, Indiana, 70,000 have been slaughtered, and prices firm at $4 40 a $4 50. At St. Louis sales are making at $4 35 a $4 50.

The Irish Exodus.—The Dublin correspondent of the London Times writes as follows—

"The thinning of the population proceeds in spite of wind and weather, as briskly as it did in the month of May last. The quays of Dublin are just now crowded with emigrants, chiefly from the western counties, and the bulk of them of the most wretched class of the peasantry. There are, no doubt, exceptions, but whole hordes of the poor creatures who are talking of shipping here, have not sufficient covering for the journey to Liverpool, not to speak of an ocean voyage of some 3,000 miles. A Dundalk paper contains the following statement in reference to the "flight" of farmers from the northern counties:

"An M. P. of Ulster county, passing through this town last week, stated that the Government were becoming alarmed at the crowds of emigrants leaving Ireland. He informed the person with whom he was conversing that the Ministry will devise some measures early in the next session to check emigration. It is probable, he said, that they will pass an act limiting the ports from which emigrants shall sail to one or two, and compel the owner of each emigrant vessel to pay a tax of 4 to £5 for each passenger taken on board."

The Waterford papers state that the tide of emigration from that port is as brisk as ever. On Friday two steamers left for Liverpool, having on board between them 400 passengers, and those for the most part consisting of the "energetic and persevering portion of the peasantry."

German Emigration to America.—The Imperial Gazette of Austria regards the emigration of Germans to America, now taking place, as a great evil. It states the number that emigrate annually at 80,000; and considering that, at present, persons possessed of capital are frequently found among them, it thinks that several millions thus go out of the country every year.

A Beautiful and Touching Incident.—Yesterday, (Sabbath morning,) at the ringing of the first bells in this city, the congregation of the Rev. Mr. Davis, or Free-will Baptist, met around the water where the different denominations usually baptize. The weather was quite cold, it was snowing quite fast—the ice had been cut out and lay in large cakes: everything looked cold and forbidding. After singing, and a short but fervent prayer from the pastor, "for the Spirit of God to rest upon all present," he rose from his knees and led a young man into the water and immersed him. Next followed a young lady. As they came towards the centre of the pond, amid the snow falling thick and fast, there came a beautiful dove hovering over the congregation, and actually lit down on the ice, and walked around but a little distance from the administrator and the candidate. At the same moment the minister remarked, "And the spirit rested on him in the shape of a dove." It was one of the most beautiful and touching incidents we ever witnessed in the administration of a religious rite. Indeed it seemed to call up to the minds of Christians the time when the adorable Redeemer came up out of Jordan, and God set a seal to this sacred rite.—*Manchester, N. H., Mirror.*

Pennsylvania and Buchanan.—The Harrisburg Keystone publishes a statement of the result of the county elections in this State, thus far, for delegates to the Democratic State Convention, which will be held on the 4th of March next, according to which, the following counties have elected delegates in favor of Mr. Buchanan as the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency:—Westmoreland 3, Allegheny 7, Venango 1, Jefferson 1, Bedford, Cambria and Fulton 2, Berks 1, Lebanon 1, Monroe 1, Wayne 1, Clearfield 1—total 19 delegates. The following counties are stated to have elected delegates in favor of some other person as the candidate:—Mifflin 1, Huntingdon 2, Blair 1, Dauphin 2, Northumberland 2, Mercer 2, Beaver 2, Erie 3, Luzerne 3, Lehigh 2, Carbon 1, Franklin 3, Schuylkill 3, Berks 4, Bradford 2—total 33. The following counties have elected delegates who are doubtful—Indiana 1, Adams 1: total 2. The Keystone remarks, in addition, that of those set down in favor of some person other than Buchanan as the candidate, more than two-thirds are instructed for General Cass.

Mexico.—A Washington letter in the New York Journal of Commerce says:

The situation of Mexico, and our relations to that country and government, now afford a subject of much concern and interest. Recent letters have been received from Mexico by this Government, exhibiting a melancholy picture of the condition of things in that country. The government is abandoned to faction and corruption, and must fall into utter ruin. President Arista declares unreservedly that the country must fall into a condition of hopeless anarchy, unless the United States should interpose to prop it up—that is, send people into it who will redeem and re-organize its institutions.

☞On Friday last, a man named William Brown, who occupied a shantee on Sixth, north of H street, Washington City, and repaired boots and shoes, died after a brief illness. Early on Sunday morning his remains were conveyed to the country, and interred. His wife returned to their mean abode on the same night, and appeared well: called on Monday on certain persons for their bills, to settle them, &c. At 12 o'clock that night she appeared to be enjoying a good supper, but the next morning was found dead in her bed! An inquest being held it was supposed that she died soon after retiring, and that the cause was intemperance. William Brown was, a few years since, deputy sheriff of Fairfax county. His wife was originally from Brookville, Md., and was considered one of the handsomest women in Montgomery county. Amid all their apparent squalid misery, they seem to have possessed money, but the bottle, the accursed cup, according to the verdict, had paralized and ruined this once promising and happy family, and left four pretty orphan children to weep over their bereavement and their wretchedness.

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☞The valuable lumber yard of Hiss and Austen, on the south side of Eutaw street, Baltimore, near Camden, was destroyed by fire on yesterday morning week, and also the Church of the Emanuel Evangelical Association, on the south-east corner of Camden and Eutaw.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the *ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS* of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 23d day of December next*, viz:

271. The first account of Zephaniah Herbert, Administrator of the estate of Peter Zollinger, late of Adams county, deceased.

272. The first account of George Wolf, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Joseph Bittinger, deceased.

273. The first account of Wm. Bittinger, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Joseph Bittinger, deceased.

274. The first account of Joel B. Danner and Robert Sheads, Executors of the last will and testament of Peter Sheads, deceased.

275. The first and final account of Frederick Sturgeon and Margaret Sturgeon, Administrators of the estate of Lindsey Sturgeon, deceased.

276. The first and final account of Jacob Martin, Administrator of the estate of Bartholomew Sullivan, deceased.

277. The second and final account of Robert Bell, Executor of the estate of James Bell, jr. deceased.

278. The first account of Adam Rebert and John Rebert, Administrators of the estate of Jacob Rebert, deceased.

WM. W. HAMERSLY, *Register.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Nov. 24, 1851.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Hanover Branch Rail-Road Company.

THE Stockholders of the "Hanover Branch Railroad Company," are hereby notified that they are required to pay

FIVE DOLLARS,

on each share of stock subscribed by them, on or before *the 3d day of Jan'y next*, to the undersigned, at the office of the "Hanover Savings Institution."

The Stockholders, residing in Petersburg and vicinity, are authorized to pay their subscriptions to WILLIAM GARDNER, merchant, in Petersburg; those in Littlestown and vicinity, to HENRY SHRIVER, merchant, in Littlestown.

Certificates of Stock, signed by the President and Treasurer, will be left with the above named persons, who will deliver them to the Stockholders.

It is the intention of the Board to require monthly payments of Five Dollars on each share of stock, until all is paid.

By order of the Board,
JACOB FORNEY, *Pres't.*

M. E. TRONE, *Treasurer.*

Dec. 1. td

REMOVAL.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D., DENTIST.

HAS removed his Office to the building opposite the Lutheran Church in Chambersburg street, two doors east of Mr. Middlecoff's Store, where those wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.

Dr. C. N. Berluchy,	Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D.,
" D. Horner,	" C. P. Krauth, D. D.
" C. A. Cowgill,	Prof. M. Jacobs,
" D. Gilbert,	" H. L. Baugher,
Prof. Stoever,	" W. M. Reynolds.

Gettysburg, July 3. tf

JOSEPH P. CLARKSON,

Attorney at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to him, and to the location of *MILITARY LAND WARRANTS.*

REFERENCES: Hon. DANIEL M. SMYSER, R. G. HARPER, Esq.

Sept. 29. tf

D. M'CONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John M'Conaughy, Esq. deceased.

☞ D. M'CONAUGHY will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR
For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington.

☞ D. M'C. is prepared to attend to the prosecution of claims for BOUNTY LAND to Soldiers of the War of 1812 and others—the selection of *choice lands*, and locating their *Warrants*—procuring *Patents*, and selling *Soldiers' land* to the best advantage.

☞ Apply personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 4. tf

JAMES G. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square two doors west of the "Sentinel" Office.

April 10. tf

WM. B. M'CLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South-East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office by Geo. W. M'Clellan, Esq.

Dec. 23. tf

REMOVAL.

ALEX. FRAZER

TAKES this method to return his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and to inform the public that he has removed his establishment to the room adjoining Middlecoff's Store, and opposite the English Lutheran Church, on Chambersburg street, where he has on hand a very fine assortment of



CLOCKS. Watches, Jewelry SPECTACLES,

and every thing else in his line, and at such prices as cannot fail to please. His stock has recently been enlarged, and he asks all persons who may want Clocks, Watches, Spectacles, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Breast Pins, Watch Chains and Guards, Watch Keys, &c., to give him a call.

☞ Clocks and Watches REPAIRED, as usual, at short notice; also Spectacle Glasses changed.

Gettysburg, April 21. tf

NEW FANCY GOODS,

CONSISTING of Breast Pins, Ladies' and Gents' Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Chains, Lockets, Card Cases, Gold and Steel Pens, Gold Pencils, Cuff Pins, Medallions, Gold and Plated, Guard Hooks, Combs, Cloth, Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Soaps of every description, Hair Oils, Tooth Powders, Pearl Powder, Lilie White, Cologne Water, Extracts for the Handkerchief, and a thousand and one other articles in the Notion line, all to be had at KELLER KURTZ'S STORE,

Sept. 1. South-east Cor. Centre Square.

LADIES' SHOES.

THE attention of the Ladies is particularly directed to the large and splendid Stock of Slippers, Buskins, Jenny Lind Shoes—of all qualities and exceedingly low at

May 13. FAHNESTOCKS'

BAREGES, Lawns and Edgings, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.; ... at KURTZ'S

April 14.

... at KURTZ'S.

FAHNESTOCKS' STORE STILL AHEAD!

S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS would respectfully inform their friends and the public that, having greatly enlarged their Store and increased their Stock of Goods, with additional facilities for purchasing, they are now prepared to offer extraordinary inducements to purchasers.

Having just returned from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, with the largest, cheapest, and best selected stock of Goods ever offered to the public, they invite their friends to give them a call. It embraces

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE,
Saddlery, Oil and Paints, Dye Stuffs,
CEDAR WARE, &c.

The Ladies are particularly invited to call and examine their handsome assortment of *Dress Goods, Shawls, Bonnet Silks, Velvets and Ribbons, as also an exceeding large assortment of Fancy Goods, &c.*

For Gentlemen's wear they can show the largest and cheapest assortment of *Black and Fancy Cloths and Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Cords, Vestings & Overcoatings, over before offered.* DOMESTICS of every description; and very cheap

GROCERIES,

always to be had at the lowest market prices.

They are also prepared, with the largest stock of

HARDWARE

in the County, to offer inducements to purchasers, and particularly Builders, who can be furnished with all their necessary materials, a little lower than they can be purchased elsewhere.

Their stock of Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Oils and Paints, Glass, Nails, and Coach Trimmings, is complete.

Dye Stuffs and Cedar Ware at the lowest rates.

☞ All they ask is to give them a call, and judge for yourselves, for it is no trouble to show Goods, hoping by their attention to business to merit as heretofore their usual share of public patronage.

Oct. 6. tf

NEW GOODS.

George Arnold

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at the Old Stand, as beautiful and well selected a

STOCK OF GOODS,

as has been offered to the public at any time, among which is a large lot of very cheap

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETS,

Velvet Cords, Beverteens, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Overcoat Cloths, Alpaccas, plain and figured, of every variety, Merinoes, Cashmeres, Coburg Cloth, M. de Laines, Silks, Calicoes, Ginghams, *Long and Square Shawls, of every variety*, very cheap, Flannels, Blankets, Domestics, Gloves, Hosiery, Bonnet Ribbons, Trimmings, &c., &c., with a large lot of

Fresh Groceries & Queensware,

together with almost every article in the trade—all of which will be sold cheap for Cash or Produce.

☞ We do not boast; but we wish our friends especially to understand that we will not be undersold in any article, by any establishment in this place or elsewhere. We buy for Cash, and cannot be beat.

Oct. 6. tf

P. S. A few STOVES on hand, which will be sold very cheap.

☞ OLD DEBTS thankfully received.

THE PHILISTINES ARE BEATEN, AND SAMSON'S AHEAD AGAIN!

TAKE notice that SAMSON'S new stock of fresh purchases are just arriving and whoever will, may step in, and be rigged from head to toe, in a neat and complete full suit, at prices *that defy all competition!* HE CAN'T BE BEAT!! He buys for Cash, and knows just when, where, how and what to buy. He can please customers of all ages and classes. He can fit them all to their satisfaction.

Attention, then, is directed to his present stock which he is now forwarding, consisting of COATS, PANTS and VESTS of Superfine Cloths, Black, Blue, &c. Dress, Frock and Sack Coats, Roundabouts, PANTALOONS of all qualities, colors, prices and sizes.

Clothing of SUMMER CLOTHS, TWEEDS, LINEN, and other goods—every thing needed for Summer wear. Call and allow us to show a suit, and we are certain to sell.

The old adage says "it's not all gold that glitters," but SAMSON can show an assortment of JEWELRY, that will enable him to supply all demands in that line; along side of which you find MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, Accordeons, Violins and Guitars; and a few CLOCKS of the same noon lot be always kept.

He has various articles of LINEN GOODS, such as Shirts, Bosoms and Collars. Also Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Socks, Pen-knives and Pistols, and a most excellent article of Razors.

To protect your horses as well as yourselves, he has the largest assortment of FLY NETS ever offered in these parts. All sorts, sizes, colors, shades and shapes, of good materials and low-priced.

The public generally are invited to call and test the truth of these promises. We have all these things, with many other articles too numerous to specify. Many a "notion" you can find at SAMSON'S, that you can't get elsewhere.

We ask a chance to *show* our goods. We offer them for the public accommodation, as their humble servant. We ask but *one price*, and that put low to suit the times.

☞ *SAMSON'S One Price Clothing and Notion Store is just opposite the Bank.*

Gettysburg, June 30. tf

NEW GOODS—NEW GOODS!

FIRST OF THE SEASON!

☞ *The Cheap Corner always ahead with New and Fashionable Goods!*

THE CAMPAIGN HAS ALREADY OPENED—KEEP THE BALL ROLLING!

DE LAINES—DE LAINES.—Just received the largest lot of M. de Laines ever offered in this place—which will be sold at prices that will "astonish the natives."

1 case, fast colored, at	12½ cents
1 " "	18¾ "
1 " "	22 "

☞ Also, the largest lot of SHAWLS ever brought to town, which will be sold at prices that cannot be beat any where in the County.

N. B. We will not weary your patience by calling attention to a great display of articles and promises, but merely add—Money that is really saved in making purchases is much better than all we read of. Therefore, call and secure BARGAINS, as our stock consists of nearly all the articles kept in the

Dry Goods and Groceries Line.

☞ *Don't forget the place.*

KURTZ'S CHEAP CORNER.

Sept. 29. tf

THE JEW.

They who undertake to head off the JEW, Will always find that they have something to do.

HE and his Brothers have just imported the largest and most splendid assortment of

British, French & German Cloths

ever offered in this market. They have purchased for Cash at prices ... able the JEW ... Bargains ...

Oct. 1.

WE HAVE THE GOODS NOW, *AND NO MISTAKE!*

WM. W. PAXTON has just returned from the city with by far the largest assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, HATS & CAPS, he has ever had on hand, embracing every variety of style, material, workmanship, &c., to suit Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys and Girls, and children of every age.

LADIES' GAITERS,
" JENNY LINDS,
" BUSKINS, &c.,
GENTLEMENS' KIP,
" CALF,
" MOROCCO,
" MONROES,
" BOOTS, &c.

} All of Home Manufacture, And warranted to wear.

He has among his assortment the fine Fall style of Moleskin Hat, a beautiful article of Philadelphia make; also, the new style Black Soft Hats, just coming into fashion; Slouch Hats, of every variety of color, &c.; also, every variety of cloth, silk, and Linen Caps, of the newest style and best make; all of which he will sell very low for ready pay.

He has made arrangements to manufacture any article called for that he has not on hand.

☞ Call and examine the goods.

W. W. PAXTON.

Nov. 3. tf

COME ONE! COME ALL!

Newer, Cheaper, and More of Them.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

KELLER KURTZ

HAS the pleasure of again announcing to his numerous customers, that he has just received his first FALL STOCK, and asks of them a call, where will be found a great variety and of superior quality Men's Thick Boots, Kip and Calf do., Boys' do., Youths' do., Men's Brogans, extra, Men's Kip and Calf Shoes, Women's Calf, Kip and Goatskin Boots and Shoes, Misses' and Children's do., Ladies' Slippers, Full and Half Gaiters, Buskins, Ties and Jenny Lind Shoes, Misses and Children's Shoes, a large assortment to select from. His assortment of HATS & CAPS can't be beat in this market, and will be found on examination to consist of every style, shape and size, that the eastern markets afford.

☞ Remember, when in want of BARGAINS, to call at KELLER KURTZ'S, South east Corner of Centre Square.

Sept. 1.

MORE NEW GOODS.

GEO. ARNOLD

HAS just received from Philadelphia an additional supply of those cheap *Long Shawls, Cloths, Cassinetts, Jeanes, Poplins, Alpacca Lustres, Flannels, Domestics, Fresh Groceries, &c.* all of which will be sold at very reduced prices. Please call.

N. B. I would inform my customers and the public generally, that I will remove my Store to *SELL'S CORNER* in the spring, where I will be pleased to see all who will favor me with a call. GEO. ARNOLD.

Dec. 1.

MORE NEW GOODS.

DAVID MIDDLECOFF

HAS now open for examination, the largest, cheapest, and most magnificent selection of seasonable GOODS, he has ever had the pleasure of offering the public, and to which the attention of purchasers is respectfully invited, before buying elsewhere.

Oct. 13. tf

JUST FROM THE CITY.

Skelly & Hollebaugh,

HAVE just received from the city, and are now opening, at their establishment, in Baltimore street, the best assortment of CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds ever brought to this place. Also, Vestings in great variety, combining plain and fancy Satin, fancy Silk, fancy Merinoes, &c., that can't be beat. The above articles will be found to be as cheap as they are good, and demand the attention of all who desire to purchase advantageously.

Oct. 20.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

ABRAHAM ARNOLD respectfully informs the public, that in addition to the Ready made Clothing, he carries on the *MERCHANT TAILORING*, and has employed a number of the best Tailors in the country. He will work cheaper than the cheapest.

Gettysburg, Aug. 18.

Ready-made Clothing.

SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH have on hand a variety of Ready-made Clothing, embracing Black Cloth Coats, Tweed Coats, Overcoats, Monkey Jackets, fancy and plain black Cassimere and Satinet Pantaloons; Satin, cloth and fancy vests; all of which will be disposed of at the lowest living rates. Call and see.

WHAT IS TREASON?

THIS is the question now-a-days which has swallowed up all others, even "Will saltpetre explode?" "Who threw that last brick?" and "Who struck Billy Patterson?" It is a hard question to answer, but there is no question whatever, that the largest and best selected stock of BONNET RIBBONS in the County, is to be found at KURTZ'S CHEAP CORNER.

Oct. 13. tf

RICH COPPER MINE.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.

THOSE desirous of obtaining a rich vein of Ore, will do well to call at FAHNESTOCKS' STORE, and purchase some of their cheap DRY GOODS, &c., just received direct from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. This is their third arrival for the Spring, and are determined to sell a little lower than can be purchased elsewhere.

BUFF CASSIMER.

THE attention of Gentlemen is invited to a very superior quality of *Buff Cassimer*, at the Establishment of SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH, Merchant Tailors, Gettysburg, where may be found *Fancy Cassimers*, of every variety and quality.

THE STATE DEBT.

THE Taxes are high—but, Tax payers, there is one consolation—you can now buy from the JEW all kinds of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

at a mere nominal price, and thus, to some extent, at least, relieve yourselves of the enormous burdens imposed upon you. Give him a call.

STACKS

of new **Cloths, Cassimeres, Satins,** and Satinets at the JEW'S CHEAP CORNER, Coats, Pants and Vests, sold every day so low, that for fear the crowd of eager customers already so great, might swell beyond control, he must forbear naming the price.

Something for the Gentlemen!

SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH have just received a lot of ... for Gentlemen's wear. A splendid article and cheap.

May 25.

JUST received a few more of those cheap Cloth Sack COATS. Also, some fine Cassimere PANTS, of every variety, at

March ... SAMSON'S

BONNETS, ... cheap at ... S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS.

Ground Plaster.

Q... Mill ... Germany township.

March ... tf

Mr. Clay.

This venerated statesman still continue indisposed. His valued friend and physician, Dr. Jackson, of Philadelphia, has been on at Washington to see him; and Mr. Clay, under his advice, will leave Washington to repose for some time in Philadelphia. He has sent on to the Governor of Kentucky the resignation of his seat in the Senate, so as to allow the existing Legislature to supply the vacancy. He is able to be about, but, nevertheless, his cough gives his friends very serious apprehension, and leads him to be prepared for the future.

☞ The Senate have been engaged daily during the past week, in discussing the resolution of Mr. Foot, declaring the Compromise measures of the last Congress a definitive settlement of the Slavery question.

☞ The resolution which passed the Senate of the U. States, welcoming Kossuth to the capital, was taken up in the House of Representatives on Monday, and ...

☞ All the above will be disposed of at *the lowest living rates*, for Cash or Country Produce—to prove which they only ask a call.

☞ They are also prepared to make Garments at the shortest notice, and in the best manner—When required, they will *turn out an entire suit in twenty four hours!*

J. H. SKELLY returns his sincere thanks for the patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and asks its continuance for the new Firm. Goods bought elsewhere will be made up, as usual; and, when desired, he will assist customers in making selections at other stores as heretofore.

☞ Spring and Summer Fashions for 1851 just received from New York.

Gettysburg, April 28. tf

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

THE Subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have opened a NEW HARDWARE STORE in Baltimore street, adjoining the residence of DAVID ZIEGLER, Gettysburg, in which they are opening a large and general assortment of

Hardware, Iron, Steel,
GROCERIES,
CUTLERY, COACH TRIMMINGS,
Springs, Axles, Saddlery,
CEDAR WARE, SHOE FINDINGS,
Paints, Oils, & Dye-Stuffs,

in general, including every description of articles in the above line of business—to which they invite the attention of Coach-makers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Cabinet makers, Shoemakers, Saddlers, and the public generally.

Our Stock having been selected with great care, and purchased for Cash, we guarantee (for the ready money,) to dispose of any part of it on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased any where.

☞ We particularly request a call from our friends, and earnestly solicit a share of public favor, as we are determined to establish a character for selling Goods at low prices, and doing business on fair principles.

JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, June 9. tf

WINTER IS COMING,

BUT the Jew is ready for him!—He has now on hand and is daily making up

Cloaks Sack-coats Over-coats Pantaloons,

Vests, Carrying Shirts, and Roundabouts of all sorts and sizes, of the best materials, and in the best of styles, which he can and will sell as cheap and cheaper than any body else in the County.

GENTLEMEN, who want Fancy Colored French Cloths, Cashmerets, and Tweeds for Coats, Mole Drab and Black Doe Skin Pants, Silk, Satin, and Marseilles for vesting, can find a good assortment, at very low prices, at the well known stand of A. B. KURTZ.

PORT MONNAIES & POCKET BOOKS, FOR Ladies and Gents, at KELLER KURTZ'S, consisting of all the various patterns now manufactured. ☞ Come and see.

Sept. 1.

GOTHIC CLOCKS, PISTOLS, and a large variety of JEWELRY, on hand and for sale at SAMSON'S.

BONNETS, Jenny Lind, China Pearl, Hair and Lace, Hair and Gimps, and various other styles, with Misses Lace and Gipseys, at

April 14. A. B. KURTZ'S

Tell your Neighbors

IF they want to save their dimes, to call at KELLER KURTZ'S, where they will find any and every article in the BOOK, STATIONERY and FANCY GOODS LINE, that they desire. ☞ Only one price, and that a very low price.

Sept. 1.

Now for Music.

FRENCH and German ACCORDEONS, a fine assortment. Also a variety of new MUSIC now opening at the Book-store of

Sept. 1. KELLER KURTZ.

PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS, a large and varied assortment. ☞ Call at KURTZ'S Cheap Corner. April 14.

CARPETING, and Floor Oil Cloth can be had very low of A. B. KURTZ.

CITY HOTEL,

Nos. 41 and 43 North Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to state that he has thoroughly refitted and improved the above Establishment in a manner unsurpassed by any Hotel in the Country.

The location of the CITY HOTEL is undoubtedly the most desirable in the City, for Merchants and Business Men generally, being in the centre of the great mercantile trade and convenient to the Banks and other public Institutions.

He pledges himself to spare no pains to merit the approbation of his guests and desires that he may receive a share of the public patronage.

A. H. HIRST.

Philadelphia, Dec. 9. tf

HOVER'S INK MANUFACTORY,

REMOVED TO

No. 144 Race street,

(Between Fourth and Fifth, opposite Crown street,) Philadelphia.

WHERE the proprietor is enabled by increased facilities to supply the growing demand for HOVER'S INK, which its wide spread reputation has created.

This Ink is now so well established in the good opinion and confidence of the American Public, that it is scarcely necessary to say any thing in its favor, and the manufacturer takes this opportunity to say that the confidence thus secured shall not be abused.

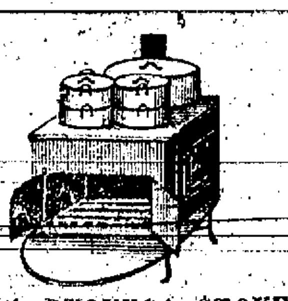
In addition to the various kinds of Writing Ink, he also manufactures *Adamantine Cement for mending Glass and China*, as well as a superior *Hair Dye*, a trial only is necessary to insure its future use, and a *Sealing Wax*, well adapted for Druggists and Bottlers, ... in large or small quantities.

Orders addressed to ... JOSEPH E. HOVER, *Manufacturer*, No. 144 Race street, between 4th & 5th, opposite Crown St. Philadelphia.

Sept. 17.

QUEENSWARE and GROCERIES ... very and cheap at

May 12. FAHNESTOCKS'



STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!

ANDREW POLLEY

WISHES to inform the public, that he has now on hand, directly opposite Wattles' Globe Inn, East York street, Gettysburg, a large lot of

Air-Tight Parlor, Nine-plate, & Air-Tight Cooking Stoves,

and would particularly call attention to the Philadelphia and Baltimore, Air-tight COOKING STOVES, which he offers to the public as among the very best Stoves now in use. These Stoves have already been subjected to the most thorough and satisfactory tests, and by their rapid sale, and the universal satisfaction which they give, they have shown, that for beauty, convenience, and saving of fuel, they are without a rival.

He has also the following beautiful

AIR-TIGHT PARLOR STOVES,

which he is confident are the handsomest in the market, viz:

Persian, Revere, Ben. Franklin, and Ottoman Air-Tight,

—all which he offers at extremely moderate prices, and invites the Public to call and examine, feeling confident that they cannot fail to be pleased.

He has also for sale

WAFFLE-IRONS, COPPER KETTLES,

and an excellent article of *STOVE BLACKING*.

Oct. 13. tf

2,000 LADIES

ARE willing to certify that the HATHAWAY COOKING STOVE is the very best Stove now in use, inasmuch as they will do more Cooking, Roasting and Baking, and do it with less labor, and last as long again as any other stove now sold. These celebrated stoves are constantly kept for sale at a very reduced price, at the

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

AND MACHINE SHOP,

Where the subscribers feeling determined to suit all persons, have also the Parlor, Sexton's Baltimore Air-tight, Peakskell, and Cabinch Cook Stove, and Air-tight and Ten plate Parlor Stoves, of the most beautiful patterns.

The Seyler Ploughs,

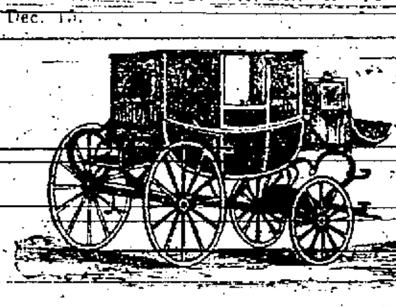
which cannot be surpassed for lightness of draught or in the character of their work, are constantly on hand for sale, and in view of the fact that the Mouldboard of these Ploughs is one fourth heavier than that of other ploughs, it is decidedly the cheapest that can be obtained.

☞ WITHEROW PLOUGHS and other Castings for the Woodcock Plough, Wind-mill machinery, Castings and Hollow-ware, with every article usually made at Foundries can be obtained here.

☞ Blacksmithing and Shoe Making as usual.

T. WARREN & SON

Dec. 15. tf



COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the *COACH MAKING BUSINESS*, in all its various branches, at his Old stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order,

CARRIAGES,
Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. ☞ Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH.

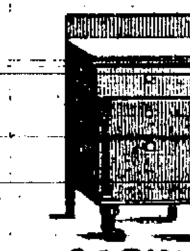
Gettysburg, April 20. tf

A GOOD FUR HAT FOR $1.00!

CAPS 6¼ CENTS!

S. S. M'CREARY

WOULD invite particular attention to his Spring style of

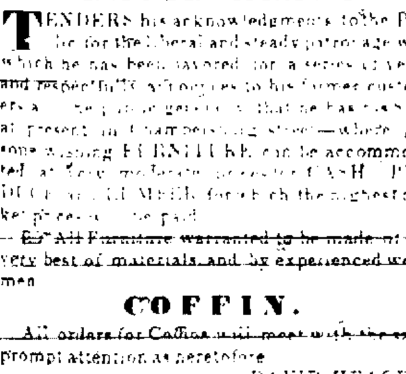


Fine Silk Hats.

They are very light, particularly ... which will adorn the human figure to the greatest advantage—price from $4 to $4.50. Also, Men's and Boys Slouch Hats, from 50 cents to $2.25, good Fur, Russia, and Silk Hats, suitable for old and young men, at from $1 to $3.25; and CAPS of every description, for men and boys, at prices ranging from 6¼ cents to $1.00. Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves. The undersigned will not be undersold by any establishment, either in city or country.

S. S. M'CREARY.

Gettysburg, May 26. tf



CABINET-MAKING.

DAVID HEAGY

TENDERS his acknowledgments to the Public for the liberal and steady patronage with which he has been favored for a series of years, and respectfully announces to his former customers and the public generally, that he has his Shop at present in Chambersburg street—where persons wishing FURNITURE can be accommodated at fair, moderate prices for CASH or PRODUCE, ... for which the highest market prices will be paid.

☞ All Furniture warranted to be made of the very best of materials and by experienced workmen.

COFFIN.

All orders for Coffins will meet with the same prompt attention as heretofore.

DAVID HEAGY

Gettysburg, Dec. 2. tf

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

SILKS, Merinoes, Thibet Cloths, Lama Twills, ... of every ... quality, and at the very lowest living rates, just received and for sale by

D. MIDDLECOFF

Oct. 13. tf

THE JEW has received the largest and cheapest assortment of Silks, Mous. de Laines, Poplins, ... Shawls ... offered ...

FOR SALE CHEAP, at

☞ Jewish ... May 19

VALUATION AND ASSESSMENTS

FOR 1852.

IN pursuance of the Act of Assembly passed the 27th day of July, 1842, the following statement is hereby published by the Commissioners of Adams county, which exhibits the amount, description and value of the Real and Personal Property, Trades, Occupations, and Professions, made taxable by the several Acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth:—

Boroughs & Townsh.	Amount of Real Estate—3 mills tax, State and County.	Am't of Live Stock, 3 mills tax, State and County.	Am't of Money Matters, 3 mills tax, State and County.	Dom'c Bank Stock, mills County.	Foreign Bank Stock 3 mills, State & Co.	Professions and Occupations, 3 mills County.	Prof. and Oc. over $200, 1 p. ct. State.	Sals & Emol's over $200, 2 p. ct. State	Furniture over $300, 5 mills State.	Carriages, 1 p. Cent State, & 3 mills Co.	Tax on Watches.
Borough,	182496	5180	72504	17575		51065	3425	1300		590	$30 00
Cumberland,	252653	18133	15469	2216		9350	550			2102	3 50
Germany,	143530	9957	27689	2500	600	9030				1625	4 50
Oxford,	179060	7617	65782	5800	593	8650			80	1305	1 50
Huntington,	219865	15601	36392	2013		10653			300	2439	1 50
Latimore,	138741	10330	21851	900		6100			250	1933	2 00
Hamiltonban,	250412	17487	25681	1800		12065				2745	4 75
Liberty,	131921	10170	14252	300		3875				1300	1 50
Hamilton,	183910	8335	33903	2180		8540				1555	
Menallen,	170100	12810	15680	300		9268				1805	
Straban,	216455	48035	30787	1758		7495				3518	
Franklin,	217619	23029	35700	4660		12580				3004	2 50
Conowago,	201224	9622	34711	1120		6121				1628	2 50
Tyrone,	142713	10613	4200			5795				1635	1 00
Mt. Joy,	163489	11889	14565	400		5081				1330	
Mt. Pleasant,	258290	14465	21555	3212		7741				2029	50
Reading,	214843	13863	13319	200		5903				1772	
Berwick,	99000	5801	17505			6890				870	3 00
Freedom,	82129	5607	10200	790		2406				1130	50
Union,	207639	8311	23078	1480		4560			50	1364	
Butler,	136207	14340	21231	500		8030				2630	
	3792899	251197	556011	53708	1193	201202	3975	1300	680	36609	$59 25

JOHN MUSSELMAN, Jr.,
JACOB GRIEST,
ABRAHAM REEVER,
} *Commissioners.*

Attest—J. AUGHINBAUGH, *Clerk.*

December 15, 1851. 3t

New York Importers & Jobbers,

FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.,

58 Liberty street, between Broadway and Nassau street, near the Post-office, New York.

WE are receiving, by daily arrivals from Europe, our Fall and Winter assortment of rich fashionable

Fancy Silk and Millinery Goods.

We respectfully invite all Cash Purchasers thoroughly to examine our stock and prices; and, as INTEREST GOVERNS, we feel confident our goods and prices will induce them to select from our establishment. Particular attention is devoted to Millinery Goods, and many of the articles are manufactured expressly to our order, and cannot be surpassed in beauty, style and cheapness.

Beautiful Paris Ribbons, for Hat, Cap, Neck and Belt.

Satin and Taffeta Ribbons, of all widths and colors.

Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Uncut Velvets, for Hats.

Feathers, American and French Artificial Flowers.

Puffings, and Cap Trimmings.

Dress Trimmings, large assortment.

Embroideries, Capes, Collars, Undersleeves and Cuffs.

Fine Embroidered Reviere and Hemstitch Cambric Handkerchiefs.

Crapes, Lisses, Tarletons, Illusion and Cap Laces.

Valenciennes, Brussels, Thread, Silk, and Lisle Thread Laces.

Kid, Silk, Sewing Silk, Lisle Thread, Merino Gloves and Mits.

Figured and Plain Swiss, Book, Bishop Lawn and Jaconet Muslins.

English, French, American, and Italian

STRAW GOODS.

Aug. 25. t

STEAM MARBLE WORKS,

Corner of North and Monument Streets, Baltimore, Md.

SISSON & BAIRD having completed their extensive works, (which is now one of the largest establishments of the kind in this country,) are prepared to fill all orders in their line, viz:

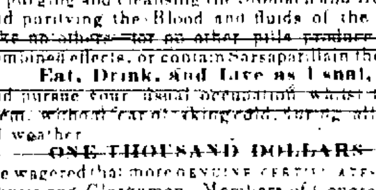
MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS,

Tombs, Grave Stones, Table Tops, Tiles,

(for floors,) *MARBLE LETTERS*, &c., at as reasonable rates as can be had in this or any other city in the Union. For beauty of execution and originality of design, their stock cannot be surpassed. They would respectfully invite *Architects, Builders, Cabinet Makers* and others to call and examine before purchasing. They are also prepared to furnish the trade with *Slabs, Blocks, &c.*, to order.

☞ All orders by mail punctually attended to.

Sept. 29. 6m



AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS!!

The Envy of all Pill Manufacturers.

BECAUSE they are safer, better and more efficacious than any others; and because the public will take no others if they can obtain them.

500,000 BOXES

have been sold annually for the last five years.

YOUNG AND OLD, MALE AND FEMALE can always take them with equal safety without fear.

IF PILLS BE NECESSARY

for purging and cleansing the Stomach and Bowels, and purifying the Blood and fluids of the body, take no others—for no other pills produce these combined effects, or contain Sarsaparilla in them.

Eat, Drink, and Live as Usual,

and pursue your usual occupation whilst taking them, without fear of taking cold, during all kinds of weather.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

are wagered that more GENUINE CERTIFICATES from Physicians, Clergymen, Members of Congress and respectable citizens, can be produced of their efficacy than of any others, and TEN DOLLARS will be forfeited in every instance where ONE Box will not do more good than Two Boxes of any others.

Forty Pills are in a Box!!

and sold at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX, with directions and much wholesome advice accompanying each Box.

They have no taste or unpleasant smell.

Free from dust or powder of any kind.

Do not gripe the Stomach or Bowels.

Produce no sickness, vomiting or bad feelings.

THEY ARE GOOD AT ALL TIMES

And adapted to most diseases common to mankind.

No one having once taken them will be willing afterwards to take any others, because they always do good, and if they do not then no others will.

Dr N. B. Leidy, the Proprietor and Manufacturer, is a regular Druggist, Chemist and Physician, of fifteen years experience in Philadelphia; Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania; Member of different Medical Institutions of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, &c., and associate and corresponding member of several Medical Institutions of London and Paris.

☞ Principal Depot, Dr. LEIDY'S DISPENSARY, No. 114 North FOURTH ST., Philadelphia—and sold wholesale and retail by S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg; Morris & Co., York; Single, Schmidt & Co., Hanover; J. & G. Arnold and Dr. Hayes, Shippensburg; Devin & Mehl, Chambersburg; H. A. Sturgeon & Dr. Rawlins, Carlisle; W. W. Keefer, Mercersburg; Dr. Cauffman, York Springs; W. R. Stewart, Petersburg; Lilly & Reiley, New Oxford; W. Wolf, East Berlin; J. Brinkerhoff, Millerstown; J. Bushfelder, ...; J. Anthony, Hampton; J. S. Hollinger, Heidlersburg; ... Abbottstown; and most Storekeepers and Druggists in the States.

Nov. 20. 1y

Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!

JUST received a large lot of LADIES' MOROCCO & KID SHOES, GAITERS, &c.; ... Misses' ... &c. at KURTZ'S CHEAP CORNER.

April 14. tf

VALUABLE BOOKS,

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY

JOHN S. TAYLOR, *Bookseller & Publisher.*

143 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

THE following books will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the U. States, on the receipt of the money for the same, which may be forwarded by mail, at the risk of the Publisher:

THE SACRED MOUNTAINS. By Rev. J. T. Headley. 1 vol. 12 mo., Illustrated, full cloth $1.00; gilt edges, extra, $1.50.

THE SACRED MOUNTAINS. By Rev. J. T. Headley.—1 vol. 18 mo., without the plates.—Sunday School edition; 50 cts.

SACRED SCENES AND CHARACTERS. By Rev. J. T. Headley.—1 vol. 12 mo., Illustrated full cloth, $1.00; gilt edges, $1.50.

SACRED SCENES AND CHARACTERS. By Rev. J. T. Headley.—1 vol. 18 mo., without the plates. Sunday School edition. 50 cts.

HISTORY OF THE PERSECUTIONS AND BATTLES OF THE WALDENSES. By Rev. J. T. Headley.—1 vol. 18 mo., Illustrated, full cloth, 50 cts.

HISTORY OF THE WALDENSES. By Rev. J. T. Headley.—1 vol. 18 mo. Sunday School edition. 31 cts.

NAPOLEON AND HIS DISTINGUISHED MARSHALS. By Rev. J. T. Headley.—1 vol. 12 mo., Illustrated, full cloth, $1.

LUTHER AND CROMWELL. By Rev. J. T. Headley.—1 vol. 12 mo., Illustrated, full cloth, $1.

RAMBLES AND SKETCHES. By Rev. J. T. Headley.—1 vol. 12 mo., Illustrated, full cloth, $1.

THE POWER OF BEAUTY. By Rev. J. T. Headley.—1 vol. 12 mo., Illustrated, full cloth, 50 cts.; gilt edges, extra, 75 cts.

LETTERS FROM THE BACKWOODS AND THE ADIRONDACK. By Rev. J. T. Headley.—1 vol. 12 mo., full cloth, 50 cts.

BIOGRAPHY OF THE SAVIOUR AND HIS APOSTLES. With a portrait of each, engraved on steel. With an essay on the Character of the Apostles, by Rev. J. T. Headley—1 vol., 12 mo., 15 engravings, $1; gilt edges, extra, $1.50.

THE BEAUTIES OF REV. J. T. HEADLEY. With his Life—1 vol. 18 mo., Illustrated, 50 cts.; gilt edges, extra, 75 cts.

HEROINES OF SACRED HISTORY. By Mrs. Steele.—Illustrated with splendid engravings, 1 vol. 12 mo., new, enlarged and revised edition. $1; gilt edges, extra, $1.50.

THOPNEUSTY, OR THE PLENARY INSPIRATION OF THE HOLY SCRIPTURES.—By Professor Gaussen, of Geneva. Translated by Rev. E. N. Kirk. A new and enlarged edition. 1 vol. 12 mo., 410 pages, $1.

SHANTY, THE BLACKSMITH: A TALE OF OTHER TIMES. By Mrs. Sherwood.—1 vol. 18 mo., illustrated, 50 cts.

LILY OF THE VALLEY. By Mrs. Sherwood.—1 vol. 18 mo., Illustrated, 50 cts.

THE SHORTER CATECHISM OF THE REV. ASSEMBLY OF DIVINES. With proofs thereof out of the Scriptures, in words at length—Per 100, $3.

N. B.—The above books will be forwarded to order, at the prices mentioned, free of postage, to any part of the United States, on the receipt of orders, with the money. Money may be sent by mail at my risk. JOHN S. TAYLOR,

Publisher, 143 Nassau st., New York.

July 21.

☞ *The undersigned have entered into Co-Partnership under the Firm of*

RIMBY & LAWRENCE.

TO CARRY ON THE

PAPER & RAG BUSINESS,

AT NO. 5 MINOR ST., PHILADELPHIA.

WHERE they intend keeping a large assortment of Papers, &c., consisting in part as follows:

Writing Papers, Wove and Laid, American and English.

Bath Posts and Note Papers, Wove and Laid, Gilt and Plain.

Folio Posts, Flat Caps. Printing Papers, all sizes.

Hardware Papers, from 19 by 24 to 40 by 48.

Colored and White Tissue Papers, American & English. Hollingsworth's Patent Manilla Papers.

Colored and White Shoe Papers, common and extra sizes. Buff Envelope Papers.

Colored Printing, and Cover Papers.

Manilla Papers, all sizes. Glazed Royal, all colors.

Druggist, Blue Medium and Filtering Papers.

Tea, Secret and Col'd Papers for Confectioners.

Rag, Manilla and Straw Wrapping Papers.

Bonnet, Binders, Box, Cap and Trunk Boards.

White and Buff Envelopes. Legal, Letter, Note and Card sizes.

Agents for Bliss, Potter & Co.'s

PRINTERS' CARDS

in packs and sheets, white and colored—odd sizes, cut to order. Also their Gilt, Figured and Plain glazed Papers.

JOSEPH RIMBY, *Late of 88 N. Third St.*

N. S. LAWRENCE, *Late of No. 3 Minor St.*

N. B.—500 Tons of Rags wanted in exchange for cash.

Philadelphia, July 7. 6m

Skelly & Hollebaugh,

THANKFUL for past favors, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they continue the TAILORING business, at the old stand, and solicit a continuance of the public's patronage. Garments made in the shortest time possible. ☞ The New York and Philadelphia Fall and Winter Fashions have just been received.

Oct. ...

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

ANOTHER Stock of Dress Silks, Poplins, Bareges de Laines, Bareges, and Muslin de Laines ... and cheap at

May 13. FAHNESTOCKS'